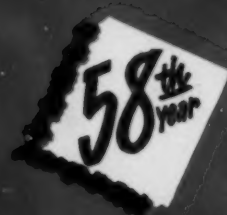


The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill

PRESS

A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

MARCH 23, 1957



THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING
AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

Everybody's Headin' for
Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention
Dallas, April 1-2-3





**NO MATTER HOW ROUGH-PICKED
THE COTTON . . .
LUMMUS GINNING SYSTEMS
CLEAN IT CLEAN**

GRID CLEANERS take out the heavy and small trash, the long stems, the sticks — without wasting lint; without fibre damage . . . because round grids are kinder to cotton than screens or saws.

SUPER-JET following the famed Lummus Double Moting, 90 Saw Gin, takes out the final trash, but leaves in the lint for a better turnout of a better spinning-quality staple.

SUPER THERMEX FEEDERS use the Lummus Engineered, gentle hot air washed technique for removal of fine trash, and deliver a better opened and cleaner cotton.

The modern Lummus ginning system is the highly perfected result of Lummus engineering know-how, applied to cotton conditioning since 1869. Write for full information.

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TEXAS COTTON GINNERS' CONVENTION

APRIL 1, 2, 3, 1957

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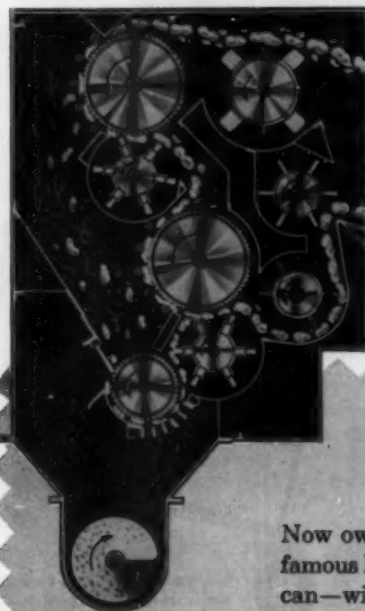
MEMPHIS

Announcing the

MITCHELL

Papoose

offering grid bar extraction for existing
Mitchell SUPER UNITS and
Mitchell SUPER JEMS



Now owners of these two famous Mitchell machines can—with the addition of the new PAPOOSE—enjoy the advantages of grid bar extraction, the latest development in seed-cotton preparation that is so effective in removing sticks, stems, and green leaf trash.

The PAPOOSE attaches in a piggy-back fashion to these existing machines without moving them or even changing the distributor setting. The combination produces results very similar to those of the famous Mitchell Super Champ.



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DALLAS, TEXAS

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READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS

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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE OF:

National Cottonseed Products Association
National Cotton Ginner's Association
Alabama Cotton Ginner's Association
Arizona Ginner's Association
Arkansas-Missouri Ginner's Association
California Cotton Ginner's Association
The Carolinas Ginner's Association
Georgia Cotton Ginner's Association
Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginner's Association
New Mexico Cotton Ginner's Association
Oklahoma Cotton Ginner's Association
Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association
Texas Cotton Ginner's Association

★

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.

ON OUR COVER:

If any Texas ginner arrives in Dallas in the conveyance shown on our cover, it'll surprise us no end. That fast-moving crowd is more likely to come in a 300-horsepower, '57 model that has trouble holding down to the speed limit shown on that sign. But, there's one thing that's right, for sure, about our picture—everybody's headin' for Dallas April 1-2-3 for a big program of fun, business and exhibits at Texas Cotton Ginner's Association convention.

Photo by John Jeter

VOL. 58 MARCH 23, 1957 No. 6

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

WALTER B. MOORE

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MARCIA N. STILES

Editorial Assistant

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE
(EDITORIAL ONLY)

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A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION

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won't
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mentioned

... in the profit and loss statements of the cotton ginning and oilseed processing industries. Wherever elevating is a factor in profitable plant operations, Rotor Lift's efficiency and low maintenance costs help to limit expenses that eat into profit.



8 Eight basic designs make Rotor Lift adaptable to any elevating needs in the industry. Send for catalog or literature, with complete engineering data on horsepower, capacities and operating speeds.

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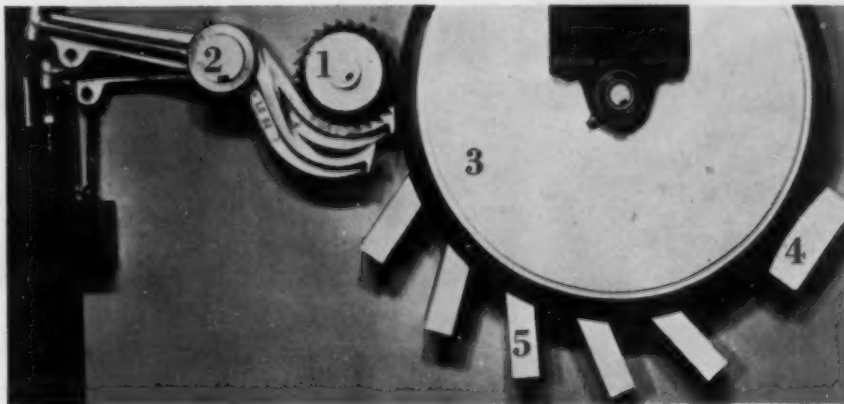
HARDWICKE-ETTER COMBER-BLENDER-CLEANER

get *TRIPLE-ACTION* lint grade improvement in the LINT FINISHER with the "BUILT-IN" SAMPLE

NOW!! Welcome relief for ginners trying to improve cotton grades and blend out the spots in cotton which are so costly to producers. Combining two sound engineering principles in a high quality, inexpensive machine, HARDWICKE-ETTER has achieved the results never before available.

SLOW FEED ROLLER (1) retards the lint as the saws gently COMB and BLEND out spots with 35-to-1 combing action! "Piano-key" ROCKING PEDALS (2) yield individually from both the feed roller and the

saw to ELIMINATE lint damage and choking. HI-SPEED 16-inch saw cylinder (3) COMBS lint, BLENDING out spots, then CLEANS out motes and trash at the grid bar section.



DUAL OPEN LINT SLIDES permit customer to SEE his lint grade improve. AIR BLAST nozzle (4) is supplied with ample air by SUPERCHARGED air blast fan, the ONLY successful lint doffing method for high

speed saws. NOT LIMITED by antiquated and troublesome brushes. FIVE GRID BARS (5) close to saws permit trash and mote removal WITHOUT SPINABLE LINT LOSS.

ALL IN ONE UNIT WITH AMPLE FIVE 90-SAW GIN CAPACITY

☆ EASILY INSTALLED ☆

USES ONLY 15 HORSEPOWER

Cotton buyers estimate \$7.50 to \$15.00 per bale improvement!

Arrange NOW to see the HARDWICKE-ETTER Comber-Blender-Cleaner in operation.

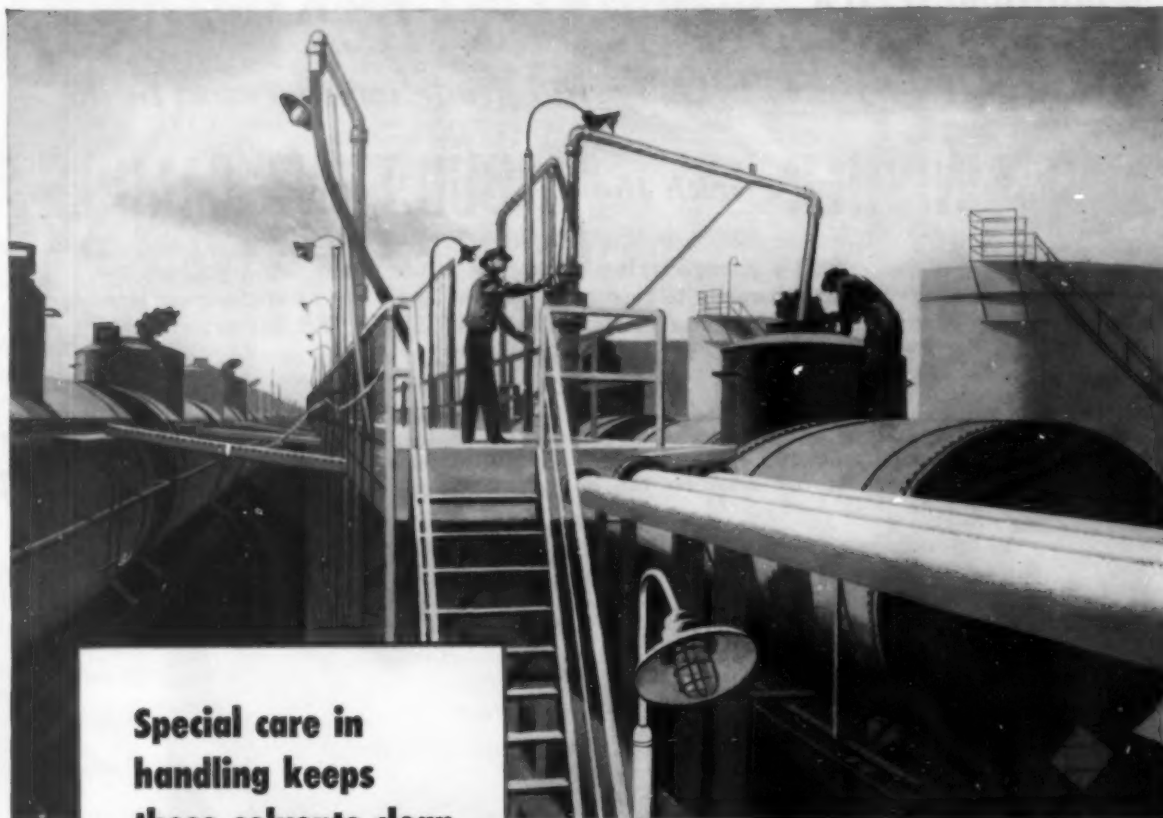
WRITE FOR DESCRIPTIVE LITERATURE

HARDWICKE-ETTER

COMPANY
SHERMAN, TEXAS

Manufacturers of
COMPLETE
Cotton Ginning Systems

In Service, Too, It's Performance That Counts!



**Special care in
handling keeps
these solvents clean
and pure!**

PHILLIPS 66

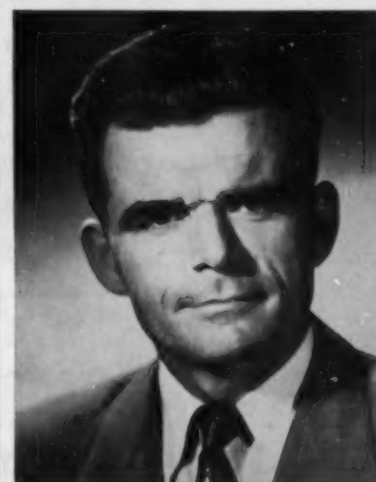
HEXANE and HEPTANE

No foreign taste or odor! No harmful contaminants to injure your product! Phillips rigid quality controls, plus extreme care in loading and shipping, assure you of extra clean, high quality solvents. And you can depend on a narrow, uniform boiling range *every time!* No light ends and no heavy residues. High recovery of oil and solvent. Write or call your Phillips technical representative for full information. Call on him, too, for practical help with your solvent problems.



PHILLIPS PETROLEUM COMPANY • Special Products Division • Bartlesville, Oklahoma

Program Ready for Texas Ginners



THE FIRST TEXAN to head the National Cotton Council, George G. Chance of Bryan, will be one of the featured speakers at the forty-fourth annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

The Brazos Valley cotton producer and ginner will be on an outstanding program of business discussions, exhibits and entertainment arranged for the 1957 meeting. As in previous years, the convention will be at the State Fairgrounds in Dallas. The dates are April 1-2-3, and the displays and sessions will be in the same buildings as in the past.

• **First Day**—The convention will open officially at 8:30 a.m. Monday, April 1, when registration is scheduled to start and the 50,000-square-feet of exhibits will be ready for ginners and their families.

Directors of the Texas Association will meet at the same time at the Adolphus Hotel.

Following entertainment in the convention hall, President Horace Etchison of McAllen will call the first business session to order at 1:45 p.m. Monday.

Dr. Charles Pitts, Highland Baptist Church, will give the invocation.

A panel discussion on ginning will be featured at this session, with A. M. Pendleton, Dallas, USDA Extension agricultural engineer, as moderator. Panel members will include C. M. Merkel, in charge, U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, Stoneville, Miss.; Vernon P. Moore, National Cotton Council, Memphis; and Dr. Graham E. Hard, Texas Extension clothing specialist.

Entertainment Monday will include a bingo party at 2 p.m. in the dining area of the convention hall; and the annual dance at 8:30 Monday evening in the main ballroom of the Statler Hilton, with admission by badge.

• **Tuesday's Session**—The National Cotton Council president will address the convention at 10:30 Tuesday morning.

Roy Forkner, Lubbock, vice-president of the Association, will call this session to order at 10 a.m.

Representative Joe Kilgore of Texas and Dr. W. H. Irons, head, Dallas Federal Reserve Bank, will speak on the Tuesday program.

Volk Bros. Co. and Jas. K. Wilson Co., will present cotton fashions in women's and men's clothing at 2:15.

Two special entertainment features are planned for Tuesday. Ladies attending the convention will be guests of Arthur A. Everts, jewelers, at 9:30 a.m.

An ice show, especially arranged for ginners and their guests, will begin at 8 p.m. in the Ice Arena at Fair Park. Admission will be by badge. The cast of more than 100 skaters will include many top professionals.

• **Wednesday's Session**—Peary Wilemon, Maypearl, chairman of the executive committee, will preside on Wednesday morning at the final business session.

Following the special entertainment which has been arranged to open each business session, the convention will hear an address by the new president of the Association.

Committees also will report at this session and other business will

OFFICERS of the Association, above, are: Top left, Horace Etchison, president; top right, Roy Forkner, vice-president; lower photo, Edward H. Bush, executive vice-president.

BELOW, George G. Chance, Texas grower, ginner and National Cotton Council president, will be a featured speaker.



be transacted during this final meeting. A bingo party for ladies will be held in the dining area, starting at 10 a.m.

• **Machinery Group Hosts**—As they have done for many years, members of the non-profit Gin Machinery and Supply Association, Inc., will provide all of the entertainment for ginners and their families throughout the convention.

Officers and directors of this organization, all of Dallas, are: Richard Haughton, Sr., The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, president; Dewey D. Day, The Murray Co. of Texas, vice-president; L. A. Mindrup, The Stacy Co., treasurer; A. G. Falk, Magnolia Petroleum Co., secretary; U. H. Ohrman, Texas Power & Light Co.; H. R. Carl-

son, International Harvester Co.; and Ashley DeWitt, Briggs-Weaver Machinery Co.

• **Ginners' Officials**—Edward H. Bush, Dallas, is executive vice-president of the Texas Cotton Ginners' Association. Other officers, as mentioned previously, are Harace Etchison, McAllen, president; Roy Forkner, Lubbock, vice-president; and Peary Wilemon, Maypearl, chairman of the executive committee.

Executive committee members include R. L. Massey, Pilot Point; C. L. Walker, Jr., Temple; Martin Teinert, Walburg; Wilmer Smith, New Home; Crawford Martin, Hillsboro; James Walsh, Mission; R. L. Horton, Abilene; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown; Etchison and Forkner.

• Heat-Treated Pima Seed Available

HEAT-TREATED Pima S-1 seed will be available to growers this year, since commercial delinters of cottonseed are adapting their equipment to apply this heat to aid germination. All Arizona Pima S-1 seed will be heat-treated.

Pima S-1 variety of extra-long staple cotton has long been handicapped by its tendency to hard-seededness and consequent slow, irregular germination. USDA, through research, feels it has overcome this handicap.

George W. Clark, Arizona Extension Service, reports that USDA studies show that hot-water treatment can largely eliminate this hard-seed problem.

A one-minute immersion of seeds in water at 185 degrees causes most of the hard seed of Pima S-1 to germinate within two or three days.

Sales Training Assistant Appointed by Council

Miss Bird McCord has been named sales training assistant in the New York office of the National Cotton Council. She was formerly a training supervisor with Lord and Taylor's, New York.

Her appointment to the newly-created post is in connection with an expanded retail training program inaugurated this year by the cotton industry.

Miss McCord will serve as assistant to Fisher A. Rhymes, Council sales training manager. She will present merchandising information about cotton to sales people at department stores throughout the U.S.

Quaker Oats Co. Building \$50,000 Addition

A \$50,000 addition to the chemicals plant of Quaker Oats, Co., Memphis, is announced.

W. R. Kirn, general manager, says that the new building will house a pilot plant for development of new materials utilizing byproducts of furfural, the company's main chemical product.

Completion of the plant is scheduled for the fall. About 15 men will be employed to operate the new facilities.

New Bulletins

TWO PUBLICATIONS HAVE INDUSTRY DATA

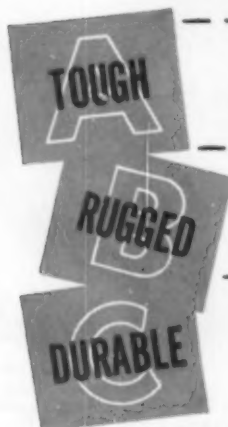
Statistics of interest to members of the oilseed processing industry are contained in two recent publications.

High and low records of fats, oils and by-products prices, 1946-56, are in a bulletin available from The Davidson Commission Co., Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4.

Detailed statistics on vegetable oilseed processing mills in the U.S., compiled from the 1954 Census of Manufactures, are in Bulletin Mc-28G. It is sold for 20 cents by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, and by Department of Commerce field offices.

■ **GEORGE ABERNATHY** has been appointed assistant engineer at New Mexico Experiment Station.

THE ABC'S OF GOOD BAGGING



withstands hard use
and rough wear

extra strength for
cleaner, stronger bales

maximum protection
from weather.

THESE ARE THE QUALITIES THAT MAKE "PRIDE OF INDIA"
THE BEST BAGGING IMPORTED INTO THE U. S. A. TODAY!

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Stocks Maintained in Houston and Corpus Christi, Texas; Charleston, South Carolina

PROFIT BY GROWING COTTONS

IN HIGHEST DEMAND



**Breeder's Registered
DELTAPINE 15**

- Medium-early Maturing
- Heavy Yielding
- High Lint Percent (38% to 40%)
- Easy Picking—Hand or Machine
- 1 1/16 to 1 3/32 Inch Staple



**Breeder's Registered
D & PL-FOX**

- Fast Fruiting • Early Maturing
- Excellent for Machine Harvesting
- Moderately High Lint Percent (34% to 38%)
- 1 1/16 to 1 3/32 Inch Staple



**Breeder's Registered
DELTAPINE STAPLE**

- A new variety bred to give the highest Lint Percentage of any cotton of equal staple length. (34% to 36%)
- 1 1/4 Inch Staple.

Plant

BREEDER'S REGISTERED SEED:

**DELTAPINE
COTTONS**

HIGH yields and *higher gin turn-out* than any other varieties of comparable staple — that's what growers are getting year after year with DELTAPINE cottons, *plus* these qualities of staple which are in highest demand by spinners:

- ★ **FEWER NEPS**
For smoother cloth
- ★ **STRONGER FIBERS**
For stronger cloth
- ★ **BETTER YARN APPEARANCE**
For top-quality cloth
- ★ **UNIFORM FIBERS**
For reduced wastes and easier processing

Place your order early for BREEDERS REGISTERED seed — three varieties developed and proven by Delta & Pine Land Company.

BREEDERS OF THE BELT'S BEST COTTONS

DELTA & PINE LAND CO.
SCOTT, MISSISSIPPI • BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS



Midsouth Ginners' Associations Hold Annual Meetings

SHOWN HERE are some of the leaders who had a prominent part in the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit and the concurrent meetings of three ginner's associations which sponsor the Memphis event. Arkansas-Missouri officers are in the top picture, left to right: W. Kemper Bruton, executive vice-president; Tom Murchison, second vice-president; R. S. Barnett, president; W. A. Joplin, first vice-president; and R. D. Hughes, treasurer. Center scene is of the annual banquet of the Louisiana-Mississippi Association. This group's officers will be named by the directors at a later meeting. Tennessee officers, shown left to right in the bottom picture, are: W. T. Pigott, secretary-treasurer; John Gaulding, Jr., president; and Waring Hazlehurst, vice-president.

At Midsouth Meeting

Blake Says Research Is Cotton's Answer

■ **GINNERS** look to future in Memphis discussions; enjoy exhibits and varied entertainment.

The cotton industry should get started on the longtime, adequate research needed to keep its products competitive, Wm. Rhea Blake, executive vice-president, National Cotton Council, said March 11.

Addressing the Midsouth Gin Supply Exhibit meeting at the Midsouth Fairgrounds in Memphis, Blake said many of today's problems can be traced to past neglect of cotton research.

He listed as two major questions for the cotton industry to answer: (1) What is an adequate research program for cotton? and (2) How can we get this adequate program?

• **Officers Named**—The Midsouth Exhibit was held concurrently with meetings of Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee ginner's associations.

Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginner's Association elected R. S. Barnett, Jr., Altheimer, Ark., president for the coming year. Other officers are W. A. Joplin, Hayti, Mo., first vice-president; Thomas Murchison, Coy, Ark., second vice-president; W. Kemper Bruton, Blytheville, Ark., executive vice-president; R. D. Hughes, Jr., Blytheville, Ark., treasurer.

Tennessee Cotton Ginner's Association officers are John Gaulding, Jr., Dyersburg, president; Waring Hazlehurst, Bemis, vice-president; and W. T. Pigott, Milan, secretary-treasurer.

The Louisiana-Mississippi Association did not elect officers at the Memphis meeting. This will be done April 8-9 at a business meeting in Vicksburg, Miss.

• **Varied Program**—The ginner's, their families and guests at the Midsouth meeting saw many varied exhibits and entertainment features, as well as hearing discussions of the theme "Making a Future for Midsouth Cotton."

This theme was discussed at the opening business session by a panel. Herschel McRae, National Cotton Council; R. W. Smith, Lowenstein Cotton Mills, Anderson, S.C.; Maury Knowlton, ginner, Perthshire, Miss.; and J. W. Kirkpatrick, producer, Twist, Ark., participated.

Entertainment on Monday included a reception at the Peabody presented by Geo. T. Broadnax, Inc.; and many attended the Ice Show.

The address by the Council executive vice-president and a contest to choose Miss Midsouth Ginner were on the program Tuesday morning. Winner of the "Miss Midsouth Ginner" title was Miss Mary Miller, who represented Wonder State Manufacturing Co., Paragould, Ark., at the gin exhibit.

The banquets of the three sponsoring associations—Arkansas-Missouri, Louisiana-Mississippi and Tennessee Ginner's Associations—and their floorshows were the climax of the entertainment program.

Another installation
of new **FRENCH** presses
operating consistently
with less than 3.0%
residual oil in meal.

This installation is typical of several new installations of French Mechanical Screw Presses operating continuously and consistently at less than 3.0 percent residual oil in meal. The three screw presses in this particular installation are of the latest type equipped with extension cages for maximum oil recovery. The meats are prepared in a new French 8 high, 100" diameter cooker mounted compactly directly over the presses.

Handling the meats from 120 tons of cottonseed per day, this press room has averaged since starting up, 2.7 percent residual oil at 41 percent protein. These facts testify to the simplicity and efficiency of French-engineered installations.



French painstaking engineering specifications insure top performance, low maintenance, and ease of operation. Dollar for dollar therefore, investment in French Mechanical Screw Presses yields maximum profits. This is the reason why so many mills have consulted and

relied upon French to modernize their press rooms.

Consult your French representative for a complete analysis showing how much extra profit you can make with French Mechanical Screw Presses.

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- SOLVENT EXTRACTION PLANTS
- FLAKING AND CRUSHING ROLLS



Cotton's Outlook

The first of two special reports
From our
Washington Bureau

By FRED O. BAILEY, JR.

TO FIND OUT how well our new programs for cotton are working, to learn what future problems we may face, and to preview programs now on the drawing board and in the idea stage, we've talked with Congressmen, trade spokesmen, farm organization leaders, and Department of Agriculture officials. Here, summed up in question and answer form, is what we are told . . .

Q. Do our many programs for cotton have any common goal?

A. Yes, to balance supply and demand. But, more than just that, to strike a balance at as high a level of production and consumption as we're able. That's to the benefit of producer, processor, and consumer.

Q. How well did former programs accomplish this result?

A. You can judge that for yourself. Demand for U.S. cotton during the past 10 years has held fairly steady. Yet, in every year but one (1950), production outstripped consumption. Obviously, big carryovers accumulated—from a couple of million bales just after World War II to 14,500,000 at the start of the 1956 season. In an attempt to hold production down, strict acreage controls were imposed. As a result, growers harvested a full 25 percent fewer acres in 1956 than in 1947. The rest of the story is, of course, well known. Yields jumped 66 percent, production stayed high, and surpluses mounted.

Q. But don't we have new programs to remedy this situation?

A. Yes, we now have the Soil Bank, the competitive bid export program, and Public Law 480. We're counting heavily on these to do the job.

Q. How do these really differ from old and unsuccessful programs?

A. By working at both ends of the problem. In other words, in addition to making it feasible to cut back on production we're attempting to build new and to expand old markets for cotton.

Q. How does the competitive bid export program work?

A. Commodity Credit Corporation sells its stocks to exporters at a world market price, with an agreement that

the exporter will sell an equal amount abroad by the end of the marketing year. Thus far, the CCC selling price has been 25-26 cents a pound for middling, 15/16 inch. There are, of course, a lot more details, but these are the highlights.

Q. What about PL 480?

A. Under this law, foreign nations buy our cotton and pay in their own currency. The U.S. government sees to it that American exporters get dollars. The big advantage of this program is that dollar-short countries are added to our list of customers.

Q. Aren't exports under these programs above most recent years?

A. Yes, as a matter of fact they're the largest since 1933-34. To date, 6,400,000 bales have been sold for export. During the entire 1955-56 marketing year we sold but 2,200,000 bales. And, the year before that, it was 3,400,000.

Q. How do you explain the high level of exports?

A. In large part by the lower price, but by other factors as well. To mention a few, increased confidence in the price level, an expansion of foreign cotton consumption, a relatively small expansion in foreign production of cotton and rayon staple fiber, and the need for foreign countries to replenish stocks of cotton and cotton products.

Q. What about exports during the remainder of this year?

A. The estimate you get to this depends upon with whom you talk. The USDA figure of 6,500,000 bales for the season ending next August is now regarded as conservative. A determining factor from here on out will be the extent of inventory rebuilding in the foreign Free World. If stocks are built up to the same level which existed at the start of the 1955-56 marketing year, our exports could soar to nearly seven million bales. And, if stocks are restored to the same level as the percentage of consumption, sales abroad could go still higher.

Q. What's to prevent rebuilding of inventories?

A. Mostly money troubles. Some coun-

tries have balance of payment problems. In these cases, Public Law 480 is figured to help such countries become buyers. Other nations, however, are restricted by tight credit conditions, as well as heavy obligations for modernization which limit inventory buying. Interest rates in many foreign countries run as high as eight percent to 15 percent, and that discourages inventory accumulation.

Q. Then we'll probably export over 6,500,000 bales. Is that right?

A. Yes, that's about as close as you can pin it down at this time. Barring a change in the international situation, 6,700,000 to 6,900,000 bales might not be a bad estimate. USDA officials are about ready to switch to the 6,700,000-bale figure.

Q. Do USDA and Congress plan to change present cotton programs?

A. Not right away, certainly. Both the competitive bid plan and PL 480 are relatively new, and haven't really had a chance to show what they can do over the long pull. It's logical to assume, however, that in time they'll be improved upon as new needs arise and new situations develop.

Q. Has USDA completely junked the idea of a cotton export plan similar to that now in effect for wheat?

A. Not at all. Allowing exporters to buy in the open market rather than from CCC and then get a government payment for the difference between the domestic and world price would seem to offer a number of advantages. Before switching, however, the present program should have a longer try-out period than just one year. A wheat-type program will certainly come up for con-

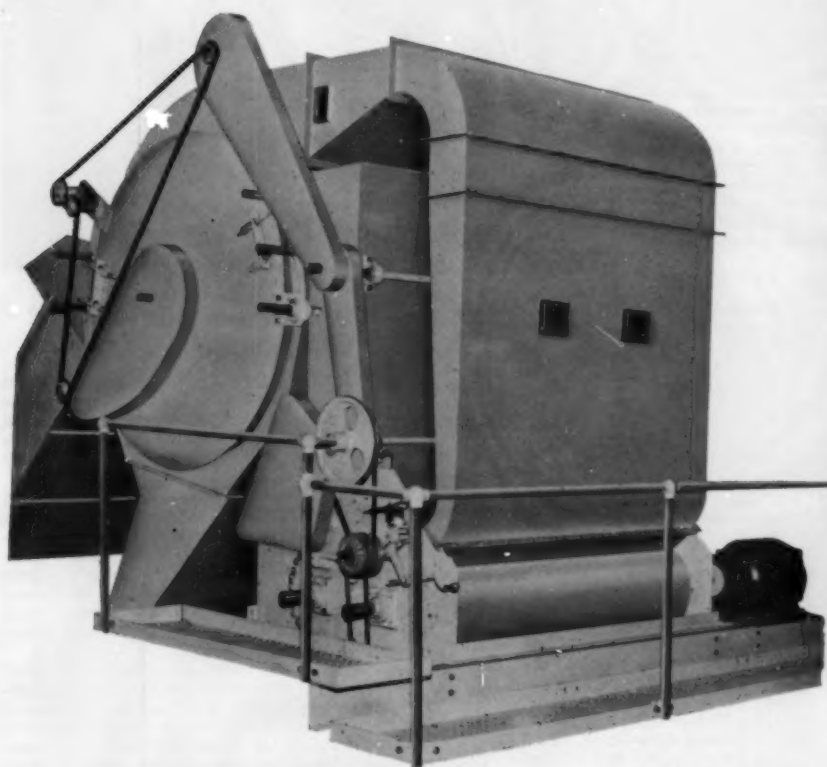
(Continued on Page 57)

In our next issue, our article will report on talks with cotton leaders as to the effects of the Soil Bank, the outlook for reducing surpluses and new cotton programs which may be in the offing.
—EDITOR.

Introducing.....

DFB

Continental's **NEW**



Continental Gin Company was the first manufacturer to produce a successful Lint Cleaner. For many years Continental has led the field in making Unit Lint Cleaners which have contributed so much toward the achievement of full mechanization of the cotton crop.

Realizing the need, under certain conditions, for a battery type Lint Cleaner, Continental has now developed this machine which is unique since it replaces the Battery Condenser in the gin outfit.

The DFB Lint Cleaner

- WILL IMPROVE GRADES regardless of trash content.
- REQUIRES LESS THAN 15 HORSEPOWER since no Booster Fan is required.
- CAN BE INSTALLED IN ANY OUTFIT without major changes.

Write the nearest Continental Sales Office for information on the DFB Lint Cleaner that everybody is talking about.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

ATLANTA

DALLAS

MEMPHIS



When National Ginners Met in Memphis

NATIONAL GINNERS' ASSOCIATION scenes here show: Top left, ginners, wives and guests at the annual banquet Monday evening at the Peabody Hotel; top right, W. J. Estes, on the left, first vice-president, extends congratulations to Winston Lovelace, retiring president, who was chosen National Ginner of the Year.

The lower photograph shows, left to right, Carl Trice Williams, secretary-treasurer; Lovelace, the retiring president; Joe Fleming, the newly-elected president; and Estes, who was named first vice-president at the Memphis meeting. Details of the business and entertainment program for the meeting are given in the accompanying article.



• Joe Fleming Heads National Ginners

NATIONAL Cotton Ginners' Association chose Joe Fleming, Huntsville, Ala., as president at the annual meeting in Memphis, March 11.

Winston Lovelace, retiring president, was honored as National Ginner of the year, and recipient of the Horace Hayden Memorial Trophy. A biography of Lovelace was published earlier in The Press.

Tom Murray, Atlanta, executive for the Alabama-Florida and Georgia ginners' organizations, was appointed executive vice-president of the national ginners group.

Other officers named at the meeting were W. J. Estes, Haralson, Ga., first vice-president; Jerome Jalufka, Robstown, Texas; second vice-president; Carl Meriwether, Las Cruces, N.M., third vice-president; and Carl Trice Williams, Jackson, Tenn., re-elected secretary-treasurer.

A committee was named to study possibilities of making the National Association more active. Members are Fleming, chairman; Estes; Jalufka; George E. Baird, Inverness, Miss.; and Forrest E. Crowder, Lattimore, N.C.

Speakers at the business session of the National Association included Charles M. Merkel and E. J. Overby of USDA; and Seton Ross of The Cotton Trade Journal.

Highlight of the annual banquet on Monday evening was the presentation to Lovelace. The National Ginner of the Year is chosen from among leaders nominated by state organizations which select state ginners of the year.

The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, as official publication for these state and national groups, has published biographies of these state nominees:

Alabama-Florida Ginner of the Year—Claud Tindel, Graceville, Fla.

Georgia Ginner of the Year—Herbert A. Williams, Jr., Sylvania.

Mississippi Ginner of the Year—George E. Baird, Inverness.

New Mexico Ginner of the Year—Winston Lovelace, Loving.

North Carolina Ginner of the Year—J. Pierce Sumrell, Ayden.

Oklahoma Ginner of the Year—W. H. Reeves, Hobart.

South Carolina Ginner of the Year—Ottis Edwards, St. Charles.

Texas Ginner of the Year—R. Lee Massey, Pilot Point.

Louisiana

The following biographical sketch of the Louisiana Ginner of the Year has been received for publication in this issue:

John T. Carroll of Gilbert was chosen as Louisiana Ginner of the Year.

He was born in Webster County, Miss., in 1887 and grew up on a Mississippi Delta cotton farm. He moved to Louisiana in 1917 and was engaged in contracting and the timber business for 32 years.

In 1930, Carroll became associated with cotton ginning. Since 1945 he has been president and general manager of Farmers' Gin Co. at Gilbert. He helped to organize the Louisiana Delta Council and served as a director; has twice served as president of Franklin Parish Farm Bureau; has been a ginner delegate to the National Cotton Council for 11 years; and is president of the Louisiana-Mississippi Ginners' Association. He and his son, Earl, own 1,600 acres of Louisiana Delta cotton and livestock farm land.

He is a member of the Baptist Church and served two terms on the Franklin Parish Police Jury (county commissioners).

• ACCO Management Is Reorganized

MANAGEMENT reorganization of its cotton oil and feed mill operation has been announced by Anderson, Clayton & Co., Inc., in line with the company's policy of decentralizing its over-all management functions.

The announcement, made by Harmon Whittington, president of ACCO, names Ben R. Barbee, formerly general manager of Western Cottonoil Co., as division president responsible for operations of Western Cottonoil Co., Southland Cottonoil Co., and Paymaster Feed Mills—all divisions of Anderson, Clayton & Co.

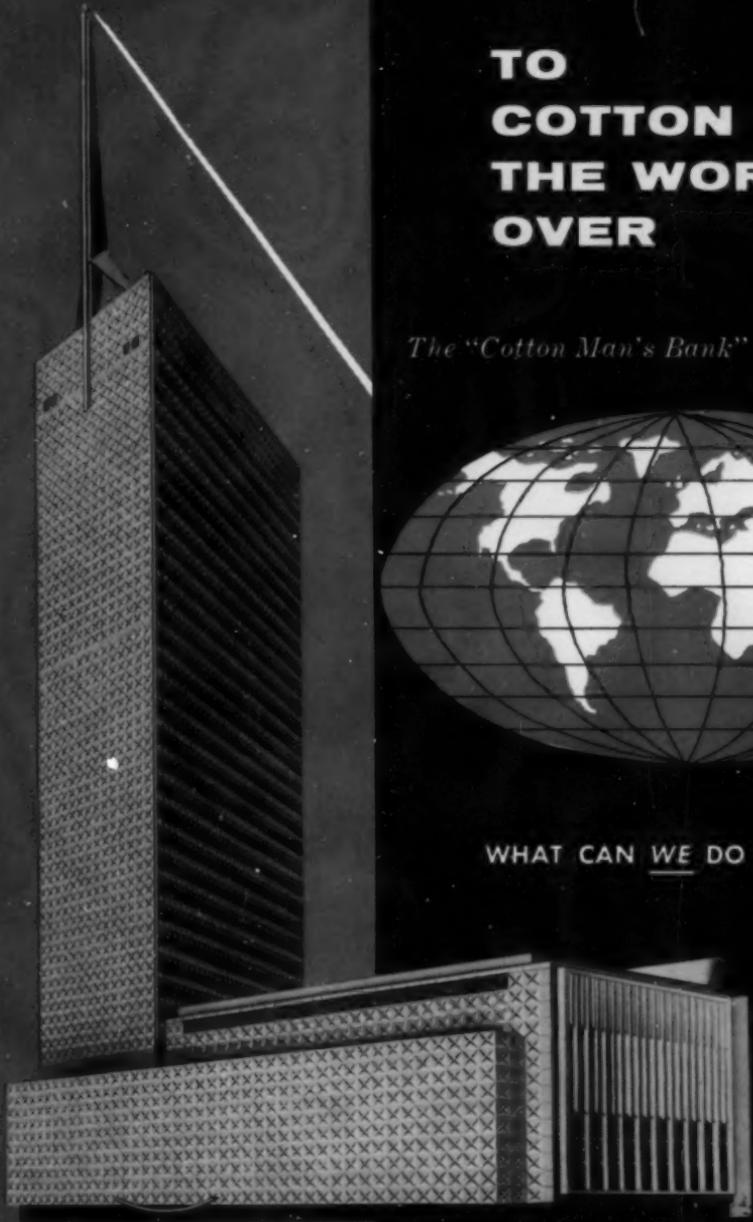
Barbee assumes the duties of chief executive officer of these three operating components, Whittington explained. "It gives him broad administrative supervision of three divisions that are integrated by their geographical location and by the nature of their operations."

W. D. Watkins, formerly assistant general manager of Western Cottonoil Co., was named general manager of this division, succeeding Barbee. J. R. Gill continues as general manager of Southland Cottonoil Co., and W. A. Williams, recently named general manager of Paymaster Feed Mills, continues in that position.

Barbee will retain his headquarters in Abilene, Texas, as a central point of his expanded area of administrative responsibility.

Soybean Mill Re-opened

Soybean processing has been resumed at the mill of Huegly Elevator, Vurden, Ill. Capacity is about 1,500 bushels daily.



**TO
COTTON MEN
THE WORLD
OVER**

The "Cotton Man's Bank" of the Southwest



WHAT CAN WE DO FOR YOU?

REPUBLIC
National BANK of Dallas

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$75,000,000 ★ LARGEST IN THE SOUTH

• Many Are Attending Ginners' Schools

GIN OPERATORS of the Southwest attended the 1957 Southwestern Cotton Gin Operators' Schools March 21-22 at Lubbock.

Many Midsouth ginners and their employees are making reservations for the Midsouth Gin Operators' Schools. These will be held in and around Memphis on April 8-9. Midsouth gin operators may enroll for their school prior to March 30 by getting in touch with gin machinery firms, their own ginners' association or their state Extension Service.

Both regional events are being held under the sponsorship of gin machinery

manufacturers, ginners' associations and the Extension Services of the areas which they serve.

Experienced leaders are giving those attending practical information on the latest equipment and efficient methods of operating gins to reduce costs and improve quality of cotton.

Crushers Promote Soybeans

Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association is actively aiding in promoting soybean production. Posters, "Soybeans for Oil and Meal" and printed postcards have been supplied for use by the Extension Service. These are being distributed to farmers throughout Georgia.

Valley Processors Holding Meeting

Valley Oilseed Processors' Association is holding its annual convention March 25-26 at the Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. Speakers include Harry S. Baker, president of National Cottonseed Products Association; Thurman Sensing, Southern States Industrial Council; E. A. Gastrock, USDA; and Joseph F. Leopold, National Association of Businessmen. The meeting will be reported in The Press, April 6.



"That's mighty fine cotton—
glad they wrapped it with
HINDOO . . .
it pays!"

Bob Taylor Agricultural Photo.

Your Best Buy in Bagging
is **HINDOO**

2 lb.—21 lb. tare

LUDLOW MFG. & SALES CO.

Atlanta, Ga. • Stockton, Calif. • Los Angeles 58, Calif. • Memphis, Tenn.
Galveston, Texas • Gulfport, Miss. • Needham Heights, Mass.

S. J. Smith, Arkansas Gin Leader, Dies March 11

S. J. Smith, Luxora, Ark., ginning leader, died March 11 in Memphis.

He had been ill, in a hospital and then a rest home in Memphis, for a number of years.

Mrs. Smith passed away five years ago shortly before the Smiths moved to Memphis.



S. J. SMITH

S. J., as he was affectionately called, was one of the most beloved ginners and was known throughout the entire ginning industry. He was always a leader in working for the good of ginners.

He was one of the organizers of the National Cotton Ginners' Association, attended the first meeting, held in Memphis, and remained a director for many years.

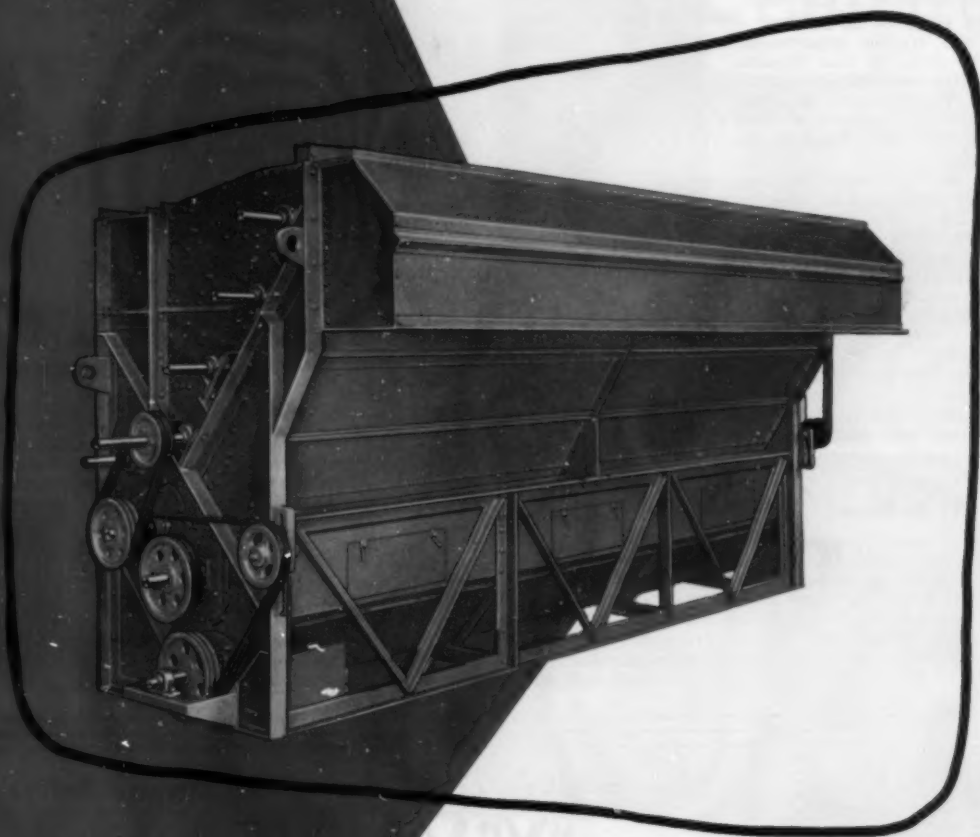
He was a past president of the Arkansas-Missouri Cotton Ginners' Association and a supporter of the National Cotton Council.

When he was actively operating his gin in Luxora he used to attend the Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention practically every year.

He is survived by a daughter, Mrs. John (Maxine) Dooley, and one grandson, Clarence Crawford.

Funeral services were held in Memphis on March 12.

Leaf ★ Stick ★ Trash



This great new Murray L-S-T machine is 14 feet long and weighs approximately 11,400 pounds.

This machine has rigid heavy-duty construction for high capacity, upwards of 12 bales per hour.

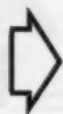
All moving elements are dynamically balanced at operating speed, which allows for close adjustment tolerances for maximum efficiency with no vibration.

The L-S-T Machine, which is top ranking in cleaning effectiveness, has been thoroughly field tested with excellent results regardless of type cotton processed.

Murray's L-S-T Machine will raise the quality of machine-picked cotton more than any other single cleaning operation by removing green leaves, bur particles, sticks, grass, pin trash and motes.

Sold exclusively by THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC., Dallas, Atlanta, Memphis, Fresno

**Proven Performance
And Advanced Design**



MURRAY

Floyd M. Barnes, Retired P & G Official, Dies

Floyd Morgan Barnes, retired Procter & Gamble executive who was widely known in the fats and oils industry, died March 14 at his home in Cincinnati.

Barnes joined P. & G. in 1899 as a rate clerk in the traffic department. He became chief clerk of that department in 1901. He was transferred to the cottonseed oil department in 1904 and became assistant manager of that department in 1911 and manager in 1915.

Purchases of all fats and oils were centralized in the cottonseed oil department in 1917. That arrangement continued until 1920 when Barnes organized and became manager of the newly-created general buying department. He was elected vice-president of Procter & Gamble in 1931 and became a member of the board of directors in 1934. He retired as vice-president in Oct. 1954, and resigned from the board of directors in June, 1955.

Survivors include his wife, a daughter, two grandsons, two sisters and a brother.

Committee Will Meet

The American Cotton Congress committee will meet Apr. 1 at 10:30 a.m. at Room 5, Baker Hotel, in Dallas. Burris C. Jackson, Hillsboro, chairman says that plans will be completed for 1957 Congress sessions at Sugarland, Pecos and Lubbock, and possibility of a Dallas meeting will be discussed.



C. C. SMITH



RITCHIE SMITH

Cotton Industry Men To Speak at Meeting

ON THE LIST of speakers for the Missouri Cotton Producers' Association meeting are C. C. Smith, National Bank of Commerce, and Ritchie Smith, National Cotton Council, both of Memphis. The meeting will be at Sikeston, Mo., March 28.

Sesame Production in India Decreases

India's sesame seed production in 1956-57 is placed at 467,000 short tons from 4,996,000 acres, says USDA. This represents decreases of four percent in production and eight percent in acreage

from corresponding estimates of the preceding year.

■ PAUL LEMM, past president of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, has had a cataract removed from his eye and is recuperating at his home in Brenham, Texas.



The Industry's FIRST Engineered, Positive Action

"Y" VALVE by Phelps

for

- ★ Pressure Blowing Systems
- ★ Gravity Feed Systems
- ★ Vacuum Systems
- ★ Pneumatic Conveyor Systems

**Eliminates "Choke-up"!
Positive Action to Prevent Shifting!**

Write, wire or phone today!

The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve has a spring action so arranged that the valve is held by a spring tension in both positions . . . (material flowing straight through the valve or turning into the "Y"). All joints are electric welded and lapped to assure a smooth flow of material. The valve seats behind an offset to eliminate any possibility of restriction within the "Y".

The Phelps Positive Action "Y" valve can be furnished in all sizes with all types of connections, manual or power operated. Lever can be adapted for split-load operations. The spring action assures you a quick, positive change from one line to the other . . . and it will not leak into the alternate line. Construction of 1/8", or heavier, steel plate.

Hubert Phelps
MACHINERY COMPANY

1700 EAST NINTH ST. - FRANKLIN 5-1141 - LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Here's the difference DuPont **Karmex**[®] **DL** can make

HERBICIDE

With **KARMEX** DL
—clean cotton



Without **KARMEX** DL
—weeds can take over



Use "KARMEX" DL Herbicide to lower your production costs

- 1 "Karmex" DL controls weeds and grasses up to 8 weeks—permits better growth and higher production.
- 2 "Karmex" DL reduces hoeing costs—hand labor covers more ground when only thinning is required.
- 3 "Karmex" DL reduces need for frequent cultivation—weeds are confined to the middle where they may be removed when convenient.
- 4 "Karmex" DL is excellent insurance against a wet year when weeds cannot be removed by other means.
- 5 "Karmex" DL is easy to use—you plant and treat in one operation—no great hazards resulting from volatility, flammability, or toxicity.

For convenience, "Karmex" DL is packed in $\frac{1}{2}$ -gallon containers. One-half gallon is exactly the amount to use in 53 gallons

of water (medium and heavy soils) and tanks of this capacity are most commonly used in cotton-spraying operations.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.



BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
... THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Karmex[®] **DL**
HERBICIDE



big program serves BIGGEST cotton state

COTTON IS the most important source of cash income on some 202,000 farms in 233 counties of Texas. It accounts for approximately 35 percent of the total cash farm income in the state.

There is no indication that it will lose its place as the state's most important cash crop.

For these reasons, cotton holds considerable interest for the Texas A&M College System. A large number of staff and faculty members of Texas A&M College, the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, and the Texas Agricultural Extension Service spend part- or full-time in dealing with cotton.

Under the coordinated teaching-research-extension function of the System, the College offers courses in cotton production and research problems. The Experiment Station conducts a broad research program dealing with present and future problems in the cotton industry. The Extension Service conducts a statewide educational program designed to bring to the farmer the latest and best information available from any source.

Classes offered by the College go into

detailed study of the different varieties, improvement practices, fertility studies, tillage practices, insect and disease control, harvesting and marketing. Students see cultural and research work both within the System and on the farm.

• **Work Is Coordinated** — Research work conducted jointly by the College and the Experiment Station, and by the Station, alone, includes a great many projects in the fields of engineering, soil fertility, entomology, weed control, harvest and marketing phases of cotton production.

The coordinated agricultural engineering department has carried on research dealing with cotton production for more than 30 years. Special emphasis has been placed on more effective practices in land preparation, planting, cultivation, insect control and harvesting, in order to reduce labor and machinery costs, improve machine operating efficiency, and increase yields.

Improved methods of preparing land and planting cotton have been developed which give satisfactory stands under adverse weather conditions. At the same time, less planting seed is needed

per acre, and the thinning operation can be eliminated. Special spraying machines have been developed for cotton insect control.

Research in this department continues on mechanical harvesting machinery. These studies, originated about 1925, established the basic requirements for mechanical cotton strippers. Current work in this field is aimed at improvement of existing methods. Studies also are being conducted into proper storage of cotton seed; the safe maximum moisture content for seed in storage, and the most efficient methods of reducing moisture content of seed in storage. Studies also are exploring the water needs of cotton for maximum yields under low rainfall and drought conditions. Current indications are that proper amounts of water applied at the correct stage of growth may increase yields 300 percent or more.

Soil fertility studies by the coordinated department of agronomy have shown that lint yield can be increased profitably. Cooperative work in this field both at the college and at several of the 33 substations and field laboratories is determining the best

(Continued on Page 44)

RESEARCHER ROY GARRETT is shown below with cotton irrigation work.



By M. T. HARRINGTON
Chancellor, Texas A&M College

IRR. HIGH MOIST. LEVEL
JUNE 17 - 2.0 IN. JULY 19 - 3.0 IN.
JULY 7 - 3.0 IN. AUG. 5 - 3.0 IN.
AUG 16 - 3.0 IN.

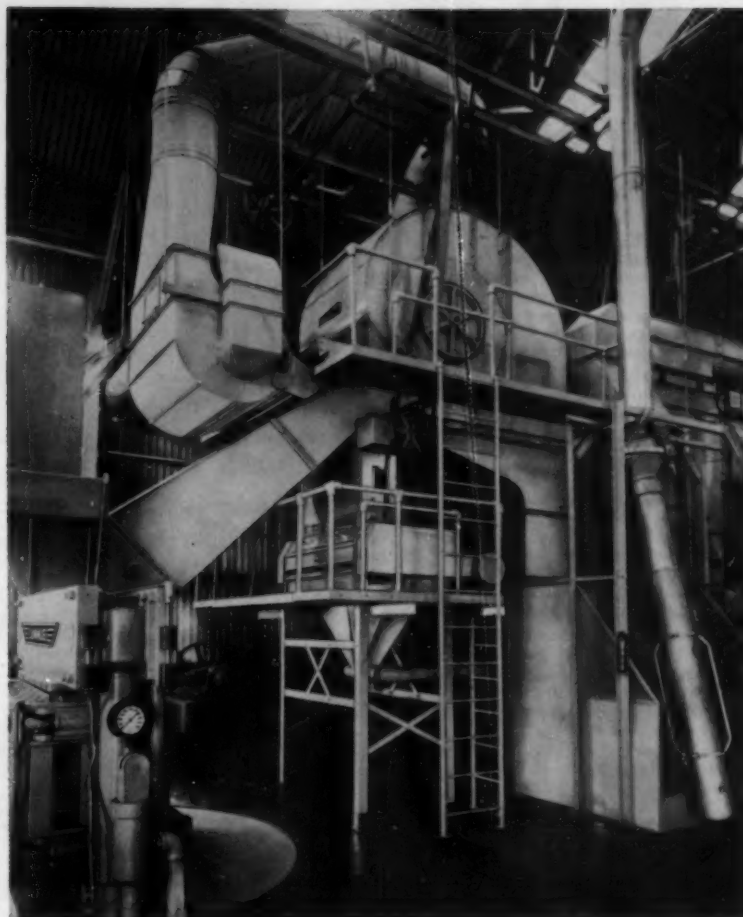
It's New!

THE LUMMUS LINT COMBER

The Small Unit that Does A
Big Job of Giving Cotton

"THAT COMBED LOOK"

As the photograph shows, the Lummus Lint Comber is small and compact. It occupies a relatively small space, yet actual field tests have proven the Lummus Lint Comber more than capable of thoroughly combing the output of a 5/90 outfit. Due to its compactness, it can be installed in any gin, regardless of arrangement, with a minimum of expense, and in space not now used in most gins.



The new Lummus Lint Comber was specially designed
to meet the demand for a machine . . .

- | | |
|--|--|
| . . . That is economical to buy | . . . That will fit easily into any gin outfit |
| . . . That is economical to install | . . . That will not shorten the staple by fiber damage |
| . . . That will produce that popular "Combed look" | . . . That will virtually eliminate lint waste |

Lummus has met all these demands and many others in the new Lummus Lint Comber.

Phone or write us for further information.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

COLUMBUS, GEORGIA, U. S. A.

DALLAS

FRESNO

MEMPHIS

Free Courtesy Cars from Fairgrounds to Demonstration Plant during Convention.

• Cotton Promotion Gains Described

TEN TIMES as much money is being spent for 1957 cotton promotion in 12 foreign countries as was spent in 1955, Ed Lipscomb, sales promotion director, National Cotton Council, reports.

Not one of these nations, Lipscomb told the Texas Cotton Association convention in Dallas March 22, had a cotton selling program or plans for any program five years ago.

Their \$3 million budget for this year, two-thirds consisting of funds raised voluntarily by foreign groups, represents an average per capita amount greater than our own investment per capita in cotton promotion.

Lipscomb said six more countries are preparing or considering cotton promotion campaigns. (This program, administered by Cotton Council International, was featured in an article in The Press on Feb. 9.)

These 18 countries, he added, "have a combined population more than three times that of the U.S. If their per capita consumption of cotton can be brought to the level of ours, these countries alone would need to import an additional 10,500,000 bales yearly."

Lipscomb and Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Marvin McLain were featured speakers at the meeting. Association President Jack J. Stoneham of Dallas presided. Business and entertainment activities were attended by many cotton leaders from throughout the Belt, as well as by Texas members of the Association.



GEORGE PFEIFFENBERGER



DR. EARL E. BERKLEY

To Address Cotton Merchandising Clinic

TWO AUTHORITIES who will be on the program of the tenth Cotton Merchandising Clinic at the University of Texas, March 29-30, are shown here. Dr. Earl E. Berkley, Houston, heads Anderson, Clayton & Co. Fiber Laboratory. George Pfeiffenberger, Lubbock, executive for Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., was formerly with USDA, a commercial cotton firm, and National Cotton Council. Other Clinic speakers will include Otto Goedecke, Carl Cox, K. Lanse Turner, T. H. Hopper, Dr. P. J. Lysterly, Dr. Lyle E. Hessler, Mason DuPre, Dr. A. B. Cox and Joel F. Hembree.

Fresno Has Style Show

Fresno Cotton Wives' Auxiliary featured Maid of Cotton Helen Landon in a style show March 15 at Hacienda Motel.

Four Textile Mills Sold

C. L. Manderson & Associates, Gadsden, Ala., have bought four cotton mills at Magnolia, Winona, West Point and Kosciusko, Miss.

Cen-Tennial Grid Screen Cleaners Make A Big Difference



Sticks, Stems, Grass and Leaf Trash are easily removed through the long openings between the Grid Rods. Very little of this type trash can be removed through conventional type mesh screens.



These Grid Screens are strongly constructed for trouble-free operation and are manufactured in 2-Drum Sections for easy installation in the field.

Grid Screens can be furnished to replace Mesh Type Screens in Cen-Tennial Cleaners already in operation.

Write today for further information

Cen-Tennial COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GA. MEMPHIS, TENN.

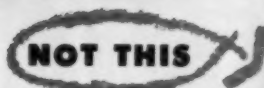
WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON

(STATE REGISTERED)

The Most Sensational of Stripper-type Cottons!



Note how **CLEAN** the machine stripper leaves the field planted with **WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON**. Truly the modern cotton!



This is a field planted with ordinary cotton. Note how much cotton has been left in the field and on the plant after machine stripper has been used.



PERFORMANCE

Bright in color . . . coarse in fiber . . . blight resistant . . . **WATSON STORMPROOF COTTON** is proving to be the ideal cotton. Bred especially for machine stripping (but also easy to hand snap) this cotton has excellent yield, stays in the burr, good lint per cent

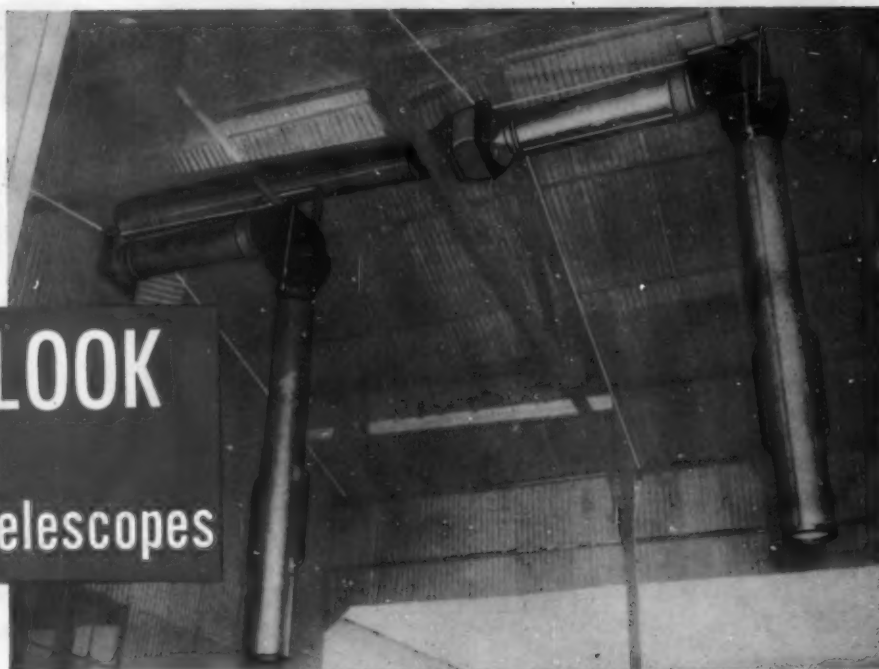
and top grade. Actual production experience proves it a real money maker and a boon to cotton farmers throughout the Southwest. Early maturing, prolific, high quality cotton with light foliage and, of course, bred up to the high standard of all **WATSON** varieties.



FERRIS WATSON SEED COMPANY

GARLAND (Dallas County), TEXAS

NEW LOOK in Traveling Telescopes



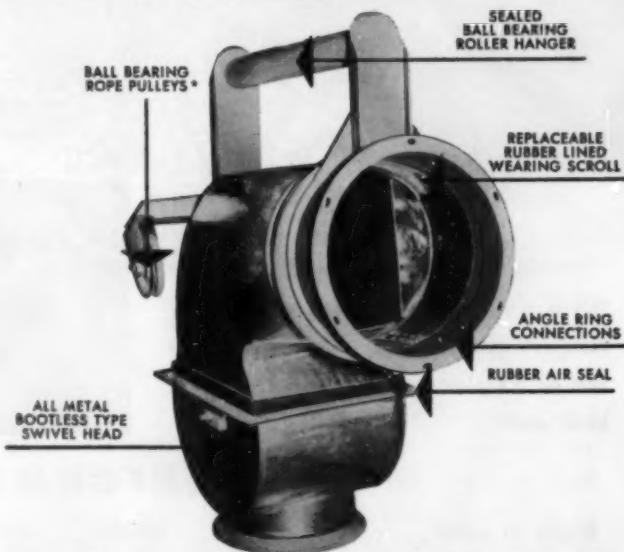
DOUBLE TRAVELING TELESCOPES

We also manufacture Single Traveling Telescopes and two styles of Stationary Telescopes.

We have been serving the Gins, Mills and Elevators since 1936 with high quality sheet metal products.

The "new look" in Traveling Telescopes for gins is an improvement of our original telescope. It's performance . . . the greatest yet perfected, is a result of 20 years of manufacturing.

Write us for further details.



LESS DOWNTIME—MORE PRODUCTION TIME WITH RUBBER-LINED ELBOWS

Rubber-lined elbows are guaranteed to save you money. Now in use throughout the cotton belt, they outwear galvanized elbows by four times or more, netting big bonuses in production and drastically cutting downtime and replacement costs. Installation is the same as for any galvanized elbow.

*Also in our 2 Styles of Stationary Telescopes.



ANDERSON & BIGHAM SHEET METAL WORKS

GIN, MILL AND ELEVATOR WORK

416-424 AVENUE L

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BOX 1438

LUBBOCK, TEXAS

Tandem Lint Cleaning— Air-Saw Cylinder Combination

DURING AND FOLLOWING World War II, large cotton acreages and labor shortages gave rise to gathering the crop by rougher harvesting methods and attendant lower grades than tenant picking customarily provided. About this time the spindle-type mechanical picker made its appearance.

Although this method of harvesting was less expensive than hand picking, the extra amount of foreign matter gathered with the cotton produced grades too low to make this operation as profitable to the producer as would be necessary for widescale use of spindle pickers. These rougher harvesting methods, especially the mechanical picker, were producing a high percentage of lint grades in the Strict Good Ordinary and Low Middling classifications, even though the color factor would have permitted grades of Strict Low Middling, Middling, and better had it not been for high foreign matter content.

In 1948, when the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory lint cleaner was developed, the difference in value between 500-pound bales of Low Middling and Strict Low Middling was about \$23. Between Strict Low Middling and Middling the difference was \$6 for 500-pound bales. With such attractive premiums for grades above Low Middling, cotton producers and ginners hastened to take advantage of the lint cleaner and other ginning improvements, particularly in areas where rough harvesting practices were employed.

Within the last three years, the bale value difference between Low Middling-Strict Low Middling; and Strict Low Middling-Middling has been decreasing. In 1956 the difference between Low Middling and Strict Low Middling standard weight bales was \$14.25. The difference between Strict Low Middling and Middling was \$13 for otherwise similar bales of white 1-1/16 inch cotton.

Thus, for a producer now to realize the same grade premiums as existed in 1948 for moving a bale from Low Middling to Strict Low Middling the bale must move from Low Middling through Strict Low Middling to Middling. However, not every bale put through additional cleaning processes can be expected to move to a higher grade. Neither can cotton be given additional mechanical treatment without affecting some of its fiber and spinning properties.

Shortly after commercial lint cleaners were accepted by the ginning industry,

it became evident that some producers and ginners might eventually wish to use two stages of lint cleaning, or series lint cleaning, in attempts to achieve top grades. So, in 1952, the U.S. Cotton Ginning Laboratory, in cooperation with gin machinery manufacturers, ran a series of controlled tests at Stoneville using machine- and hand-picked cottons, with varying amounts of overhead cleaning; and with each of two lint cleaners separately, and in series. Funds were not available for spinning samples from these tests, so these test results have remained unpublished. However, in considering lint grade increases and weight losses, it was doubtful at that time that such practice was justifiable, regardless of what spinning tests might indicate.

• **1956 Tests** — In the summer of 1956, a Mississippi Delta gin installed a new battery type saw cylinder lint cleaner following the plant's air type unit lint

This is the second of two articles on Lint Cleaning by staff members at USDA Cotton Ginning Laboratory at Stoneville, Miss. The first appeared March 9 in The Press.

cleaners. At the request of the Stoneville Cotton Ginning Laboratory, the gin management agreed to sampling of ginned lint three times during the season for analytical purposes, provided such sampling did not interfere with normal operation of the gin. Consequently, personnel visited the gin three times during the season and sampled lint from 10 bales of machine-picked cotton each trip.

The samples from the 30 bales, 10 early-season bales, 10 mid-season bales, and 10 late-season bales, were submitted for routine testing of moisture content of ginned lint, foreign matter content of lint, lint classification and staple length, fiber analysis for upper-half mean length, length uniformity, Pressley strength index, and nep determinations. Lots from two bales, each visit, were collected for spinning properties analysis.

Due to the nature of the harvesting season, a statement of conditions for each sampling trip is in order. Bales

from early season harvesting were ginned Sept. 9, 1956. The mid-season harvesting bales were ginned Oct. 5, 1956, a rainy day. Trailers containing these bales were under shed storage except for the interval when they were brought from the shed to the gin. Harvesting in this area was quite rapid, so that the late season ginning, which for test purposes required 10 bales, was performed Oct. 26, 1956, and included some bales harvested as "scrapping." One of these bales was discarded since trash distribution in the trailer was obviously lumped, so that the lint grade results reported here for late season cottons are based on nine bales instead of 10.

• **Methods Used** — For all test ginning, the sequence of machinery was: Tower drier, hot air six-cylinder cleaner, tower drier, hot air six-cylinder cleaner, gravity six-cylinder recleaner cleaner, three-cylinder after cleaner, large extractor feeders, gin stands, air type unit lint cleaners, and battery type saw cylinder lint cleaners.

Test variables were obtained by bypassing the air type lint cleaner and sampling simultaneously before and after the saw cylinder lint cleaner. This gave lint samples representing no lint cleaning and saw-cylinder lint cleaning only. When the air type lint cleaners were in operation, simultaneous sampling was performed before and after the saw cylinder unit to provide samples representing the air type lint cleaner only and the air type followed by saw-cylinder lint cleaning in combination.

Thus, for each bale of spindle-picked cotton, four conditions of lint cleaning were obtained, viz: (1) No lint cleaning; (2) air type lint cleaning only; (3) saw cylinder lint cleaning only; and (4) air type lint cleaning followed by saw cylinder lint cleaning in combination. The terms "double lint cleaning" or "series lint cleaning" will not be used in this report, to insure against misunderstanding of this portion of the report.

Unfortunately, the manner in which this field test was conducted did not permit the collecting and weighing of lint cleaner waste. Experience and pilot tests have shown that the amount of material removed by lint cleaners varies with the condition of cotton and the amount of overhead cleaning equipment used. It is known that lint cleaner combinations remove less material

(Continued on Page 52)

By A. C. GRIFFIN and O. L. McCASKILL,

Cotton Technologist and Agricultural Engineer, respectively, ARS, USDA

In Georgia Tests

Errors in Sampling Peanuts Found

■ **SELLING** after cleaning, on basis of grading large automatic sample, advocated.

By **N. M. PENNY**
Georgia Experiment Station

Experiments in cleaning, sampling, and grading farmers' stock peanuts at a pilot plant in Bainbridge by the Georgia Experiment Station and the Engineer-

ing Experiment Station of Georgia Tech show the probe method of sampling was in error on the low side when grading farmers' stock peanuts having high foreign material content. The error was on the high side when grading peanuts having low foreign matter.

This means that some of the error cancels out in the year's purchases of the buyer, which relieves the disadvantage to some extent to him. It has the distinct disadvantage of penalizing producers with relatively clean peanuts and gives an advantage to those producers with peanuts with a high percentage of foreign material.

The difference between dollar values represented by grades into and out of storage was reduced from 5.75 percent when conventional samples were used to determine values to 1.34 per-

cent when large, automatic samples were used. Obviously, one of the hazards in marketing farmers' stock peanuts has been the uncertainty of the spread between in-grades and out-grades of peanuts that have been in storage in the shell. By cleaning the peanuts before storing and by grading on large automatic samples, this marketing hazard would be substantially reduced.

During the course of the work many producers observed the cleaning and sampling operations and were of the opinion, almost unanimously, that they would prefer selling peanuts after cleaning and on the basis of grading a large automatic sample.

Producers would fare better under a system of automatic sampling, using a larger sample, and precleaning each load of farmers' stock peanuts. The penalties for excessive foreign matter would be eliminated. The automatic sample determinations of the individual grade factors were more precise than the probe sample determinations. Since value per ton is based on grades, this means the automatic samples came closer to the true value of the peanuts.

The costly practice of "shopping" and regrading would be greatly reduced if peanuts were sampled with an automatic sampler after removing foreign material. This is a practice by which producers visit several points with the same load of peanuts, have them graded, or ask for regrades at the buying point. The knowledge that there is considerable variation in grades of repeated samples creates the desire to take a chance that the next grade will be higher.

Buyers would have advantages of reduced storage because of the elimination of foreign matter, improved sanitation, more accurate segregation according to damage, reduced splitting in shelling, and increased speed in shelling. The most important factor, however, is the increased reliability of the over-all grade determinations.

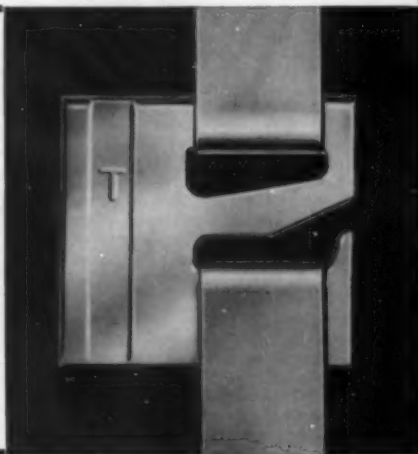
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New Book

**AUTHOR TELLS WHAT MACHINES
ARE DOING TO COTTON**

What machines are doing to those of us who look to cotton for our living has been one of the most popular subjects of discussion in recent years. On this, as on most intangible topics, opinions have ranged all the way from viewing machines as damnation to looking upon them as saviours of the South.

James H. Street, author of "The New Revolution in the Cotton Economy," does not take either extreme view in his new book. He thoughtfully reviews the history of cotton production, the impact of machines in recent years, and the possible implications. His comments and conclusions are not likely to meet with universal approval among those who work with cotton, but they are sure to cause most of us to think more about the broader implications of the changes that are taking place.

"The New Revolution in the Cotton Economy" was published March 9 by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill. The cost is \$5 per copy. The author is associate professor of economics at Rutgers. He became interested in his cotton subject while a student at the University of Texas and gained information traveling through the Cotton Belt for USDA.



from our Washington Bureau

by FRED BAILEY

WASHINGTON REPRESENTATIVE

The COTTON GIN and OIL MILL PRESS

• **Farm Bloc Bust-Up** — Biggest news out of this session of Congress for cotton is likely to be this: The year 1957 marks the final and probably irrevocable break-up of the Farm Bloc.

Break-up is probably too mild a word for it. Shattered would be more like it.

The evidence is clear in the bitter controversy aroused by recent votes on a corn program. The Farm Bloc in the past has been able to compromise its differences in most cases through adroit trades.

Southern legislators have had their way more often than not on cotton bills by going along with Midwesterners and Westerners on corn and wheat legislation. There have been differences and sometimes sharp ones, especially in the last couple of years. By and large, however, the Farm Bloc has been successful in getting together on farm programs approved by a majority of growers and agricultural industries.

Things look quite different now. Votes on corn legislation have brought a three-way split in the Farm Bloc—along regional, party, and commodity lines. The exchanges have been bitter. Representative Hill of Colorado at one point charged that Representative Cooley, House Agricultural Committee chairman, was not telling the truth.

"Sit down," Cooley shouted. "Sit down, and I'll tell the truth on you."

The prevailing Southern viewpoint on corn legislation was summed up in these words by Senate Agricultural Chairman Ellender of Louisiana:

"Corn, which is the fair-haired commodity of the Administration, was last year able to flip coins with the government and win every time. Corn producers last year received price support whether they complied with acreage allotments or not. In addition, our government has paid nearly \$170 million to corn farmers for putting land in the Soil Bank in an effort to reduce the production of corn, and is obligated to pay out about \$9 million more. Despite this expenditure, corn production last year was some 200 million bushels above 1955 levels, and 1955 had set a new record for the amount of corn produced."

Despite their indignation about alleged new advantages being sought for corn again this year, House Democrats offered to go along on a corn bill, provided it brought other small feed grains into the Soil Bank. It was no deal—either on a combination corn-feed grain bill or legislation on corn alone.

Complicating the situation is the growing disinclination of lawmakers from city areas to "play ball" with the Farm Bloc. As the rural population declines and total population mounts, the Farm Bloc's influence inevitably declines.

These two trends may well doom fu-

ture farm legislation that does not have a broad appeal for city and rural citizens alike.

• **Foretelling Future**—House hearings on cotton problems are not expected to result in new legislation this year, but will point directions to basic future changes in support and export programs. Recent testimony before the House Agricultural subcommittee on cotton underlines these apparent trends in thinking among grower and industry groups:

(1) That future supports, at whatever level, should not be allowed to keep domestic cotton prices at unrealistically high levels.

(2) There appears to be mounting favor for some direct payment plan to support prices. The Atlantic Cotton Association, among others, has testified in favor of direct producer payments to make the marketing system more flexible, and to keep cotton competitive at home and abroad. Legislation to support cotton through direct payments to producers has been introduced again this year by Poage of Texas.

(3) The Soil Bank came in for considerable criticism. The Bank, plus production controls, will have a harmful effect on the economy, it was charged. The National Cotton Ginners' Association urged liberalization of production as soon as possible.

Gathings of Arkansas, chairman of the subcommittee, says that long-range

cotton programs will be the subject of hearings before the full House Agricultural committee early in April.

• **Wage-Hour Fight**—Farm groups here are putting up a stiff fight against changes in the wages and hours law that would (1) bring more workers in agricultural industry under wage-hour regulation, and (2) bring farm workers under provisions of the act.

Little chance is seen for approval by Congress of minimum wages and hours for hired farm hands. Whether additional employees of agricultural industry will be "covered in" is another matter. Argument against it by farm groups was summed up this way by John J. Riggie, Secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives:

Elimination of present wages-hours exemptions for agricultural processing plants and other industries in rural communities, said Riggie, "would have the effect of forcing, by wage competition, the independent stores, small processors, elevators, handlers of farm products and farm supply concerns . . . to meet the wage scales of local branches of public utilities, chain stores, and metropolitan processing plants, and to pass these costs along to farmers and rural residents in the price of food, clothing and production supplies."

"This would affect not only the minimum wage," Riggie added, "but the whole wage scale in such areas would be adjusted to maintain wage differentials and relationships as experience has shown."

Agricultural groups, meantime, are pushing legislation introduced by Senator Stennis of Mississippi to require the Labor Department to grant agricultural exemptions now allowed under the wages-hours law, as intended by Congress.

The Stennis bill, comments the National Cotton Council, "is backed by farm and commodity organizations," and its chances for passage are relatively good if it is given "strong, ac-

(Continued on Page 38)



Sales Engineers Named for Mexico

JOHN T. GORDIN, president of Moss-Gordin Lint Cleaner Co., congratulates R. V. Butler, right, and Larry Herrera, center, on their appointment as sales engineers in Mexico for the company. Butler for 11 years has been associated with the gin industry in Mexico. He will office in Brownsville and will serve the Matamoros and Central Mexico areas. Herrera who for eight years has been in Mexico in the cotton industry, will office in Hermosillo, Sonora, and will cover the West Coast of Mexico. Repair stations with service trucks are located in Matamoros and Hermosillo.

New Book

COTTON SHIPPERS PUBLISH "THE STORY OF THREE BALES"

A condensed account of the cotton shipper's role in world economy is outlined in a booklet by the American Cotton Shippers' Association.

The 20-page digest, entitled "The Story of Three Bales," is illustrated with cartoons. It covers such phases of cotton merchandising as primary markets, classification, financing, compression and storage, selling, spot markets, futures markets and hedging.

In announcing publication of the booklet, A. Starke Taylor, Dallas, chairman of ACSA's public relations committee, says:

"We hope that its readers will be af-

forded a clear and concise account of the cotton merchant shipper's role in world economy. He is the one who furnishes the farmer with a ready, competitive market for his crop, and moves it into trade channels throughout the world."

Copies of the booklet are available from the Association's information department, 1508 Kirby Bldg., Dallas.

Chemists' Reservations

Many reservations are being received for the American Oil Chemists' Society meeting, April 28-May 1 at New Orleans, Carol Hoffpauir, publicity chairman, reports. Roosevelt Hotel will be headquarters.

Brazilian Industrialist Visits U.S. Associates

Einar Alberto Kok, factory manager, Maquinas Piratininga, S.A., Sao Paulo, Brazil, recently visited The Murray Co. headquarters in Dallas, USDA's Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans and other points. His firm is a leading manufacturer of machinery and is associated with The Murray Co. in gin machinery manufacturing.

F. J. Daniell, Ginner and Crusher, Dies in Georgia

Frank J. Daniell of Villa Rica, Ga., died March 6 in an Atlanta hospital. He was a past president of Georgia Cotton Ginners' Association and honorary member of Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association. He managed Villa Rica Oil Mill until 1950 and had served as mayor.

His wife, son, two daughters and a sister survive.

Southern Press Cloth Announces Change

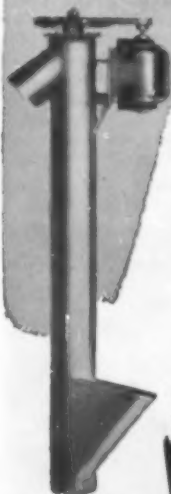
Addison Weisiger, Jr., president, Southern Press Cloth Manufacturing Co., announces that on March 1 the business of that firm was turned over to Southern Press Cloth and Filter Media Co. This new corporation will continue to serve the trade from the address of the former firm, P.O. Box 240, Augusta, Ga.

U. S. Sesame Imports Increase in 1956

Imports of sesame seed into U.S. in 1956 totaled 6,569 short tons. This is an increase of 10 percent from 1955, says USDA. The bulk of these imports came from other North American countries, principally Nicaragua and El Salvador.

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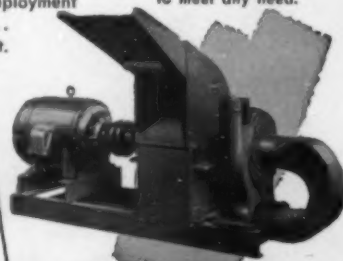
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To Address Crushers

DR. BYRON T. SHAW, administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, USDA, will address the first session of National Cottonseed Products Association's convention on May 20. The convention will be at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington.

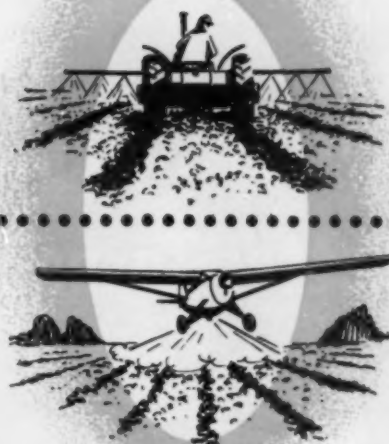
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• Japan Offers Good Potential Market

JAPAN offers a growing potential market for U.S. farm products. Japan, however, must find more markets for finished goods here in order to be able to buy U.S. cotton, soybeans and other products.

R. H. Kirby of USDA recently analyzed Japan's economic expansion in a Foreign Agriculture article. He concluded: "The future of the Japanese market depends in a large degree upon the U.S. market for Japanese exports."

Japan bought 2,074,000 bales of raw cotton, worth \$356,457,000, in 1955. Imports by 1963 should be 2,522,000 bales, worth \$428,470,000.

Japan is reducing rice imports.

Wheat and barley are being imported instead. Canada, U.S. and Argentina supply most of these grains.

Soybean imports may rise from 770 million tons to 833 million.

Japanese trade is shifting from the Orient to the Western Hemisphere. Exports to North and South America rose from 17 percent of the 1935-39 total to 27 percent in 1950-54. The Americas supplied 50 percent of Japanese imports instead of the earlier 30 percent.

Japan anticipates sharp increases in population and general production. Foreign trade is expected to increase 50 percent. Import increases will be largely industrial materials. Largest rises in exports will be in synthetic yarns and fabrics, chemicals and machinery.

• Panogen, Larvacide Joining Forces

PETRUS HELLMAN, president of Panogen, Inc., and Conrad C. Johnson, president of Larvacide Products, Inc., have announced that the two companies are joining forces as a result of the Panogen group acquiring the stock of Larvacide Products, Inc.

Larvacide Products will continue as a separate company under management of Johnson. Richard P. Porter remains with Larvacide as vice-president in charge of sales.

Larvacide, Inc., will make its headquarters at Ringwood, Ill., instead of 117 Liberty Street, New York, where it has been for many years.



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PETRUS HELLMAN

Hellman stated, "Our added manpower and resources will provide improved service to our combined trade throughout the country."

Panogen, Inc., manufactures and sells seed treating chemicals, such as Panogen, Panoram and Drinox, as well as seed treating equipment and Pano-drench, a soil treatment for the greenhouse and nursery trade. Charles M. Hutchinson, whose election as Panogen vice-president was recently announced, continues as sales manager for Panogen, Inc.

Larvacide Products, Inc., distributes soil and industrial fumigants such as Larvacide, Aerosol Larvacide, Pestmaster Methyl Bromide, Mildex, Plan-tex, soil covers and similar items.

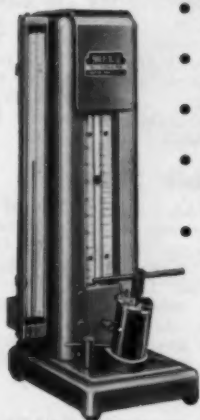
Man Wins Round in Battle of Bugs

Mankind appears to have won one more round in the endless battle with bugs. USDA has released the best insect repellent that has ever been developed. It can be applied to clothing or the skin. Mosquitos, chiggers, ticks, fleas and biting flies are repelled. The repellent, diethyl toluamide, provides long-lasting protection. It probably will be sold commercially this spring.

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NEW MODEL MICRONAIRE For Checking Fineness of Fiber

- Illuminated column for easier reading.
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- Micronaires now in use can be automated.
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is viewed from The "PRESS" Box

• Picker Picture Popular

THE COVER PICTURE which appeared on the front of the Dec. 15, 1956, issue of The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press has attracted wide attention. Requests for additional copies for framing or similar purposes have been received from London, England; California; Louisiana and other points. The scene showed an elderly Negro picking cotton by hand, while a mechanical picker moves forward in the background. Harris H. Barnes, Jr., Mississippi plantation manager who also is an expert amateur photographer, took the picture.

• Big, Big Number

COTTON APHIDS may not be very large, singly, but they don't stay single long. This plant louse, entomologists tell us, is the most prolific pest of cotton. A pair would produce (hold your breath) 2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 descendants in one season were it not for high mortality from weather, parasites and, especially, those poisons cotton farmers ought to put out promptly when aphids hit.

• Too Windy for Weather

WEATHER, our favorite sixth grader reports, is hampering his study of weather. It seems that his class planned a field trip to the U.S. Weather Bureau station atop Love Field Terminal in Dallas. But a dust storm hit and the teacher decided it was too weathery to study weather.

When the class finally got there, our son observed with masculine disdain

that the girls all stood around and squealed because the wind blew their skirts so. What John can't understand is why the girls didn't just move out of the wind.

• Blonde Loses to Cows

WHAT really takes the cake is—the gentlemen didn't prefer her, they liked cows better!

An attractive 30-year-old blonde is planning an appeal to the State Supreme Court of Mississippi. She was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary on cattle rustling charges at Tunica. That's right—an all-male jury found Alice Mills guilty.

• Soil Bank Sidelight

SOIL BANK acreage cuts have forced Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association to discontinue financial support for the One-Variety Cotton Improvement Program in which the crushers have participated for many years. C. M. Scales, executive secretary, estimates that about 257,000 acres may be taken out of the 1,028,000 acres allotted to cotton in Alabama.

• Better Victuals

WE'RE EATING BETTER than our parents did. This encouraging news comes on the eve of World Health Day, April 7. USDA's Hazel K. Stiebeling says that our average diets provide more essential elements for good nutrition than 50 years ago. More milk, green and yellow vegetables and protein foods account for much of the improvement.

• What Price Beauty!

PRODUCTS which make milady beautiful, such as permanent wave solution, perfumes, colognes, deodorants and nail polish often do more harm than good—to fabrics that is!

These beauty aids (necessities) sometimes contain substances which are harmful to fabrics, claims Grace Ryan, extension home management specialist for the University of Arizona.

Many liquid deodorants, quite acid in nature, are likely to disintegrate fabrics, including cotton, linen and rayon.

Some of the enchantment of perfumes and colognes is lost (?) when they have caused spots on a favorite dress.

The only answer that we can come up with to this problem is—apply these aids to the skin, not the fabric. But, keep applying them!

• Static Solution

STATIC PROBLEMS are being solved in textile mills by a new approach, Dayton Rubber Co. reports. The firm says a new textile "cot" or roll covering eliminates static at the source. A special rubber compound does not permit static building, remains hard and dry and resists oils.

• Financially Strong

FINANCIAL POSITION of farmers still "is strong, despite growing debt and declining income," Earl Coke, vice-president, Bank of America, said recently. The former USDA assistant secretary told National Agricultural Chemicals Association that adequate funds are available to finance farmers' needs for daily operations and improvements to increase efficiency.

■ EMMETT HOLEKAMP has been assigned to Texas Experiment Substation at Lubbock as agricultural engineer on cotton mechanization, for USDA.



GARLON A. HARPER

Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association; and Dalton E. Gandy, Ruston, La., field representative for the Mississippi Valley area, are completing 10 years of service for the cotton-

COMPLETING

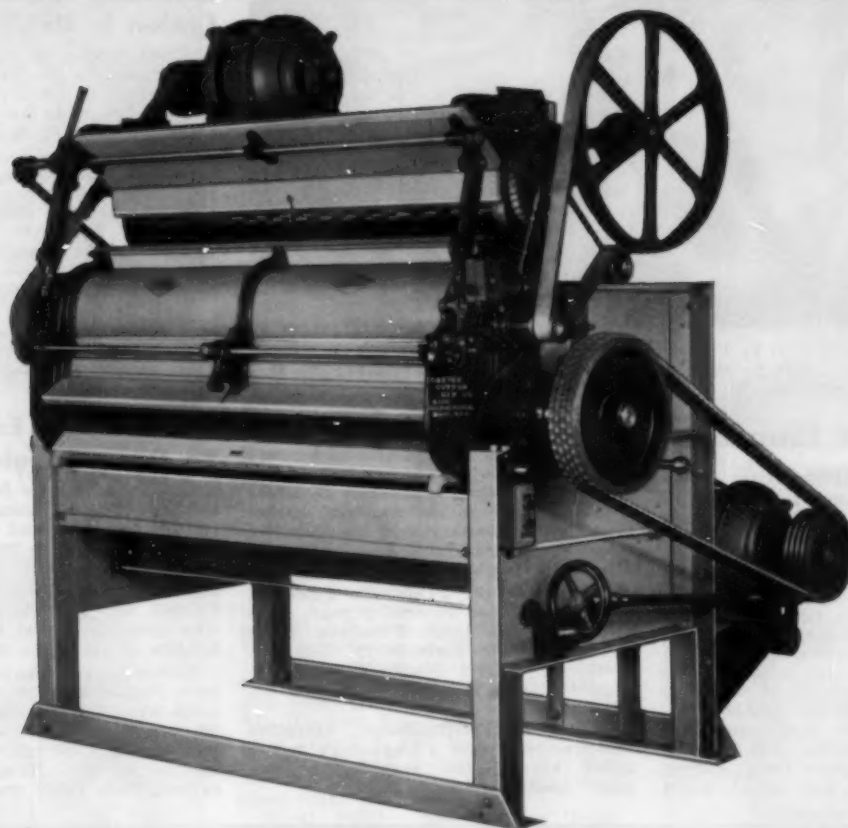
10 YEARS

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seed crushing industry. Their efficient work has aided the industry, and those who produce its raw material and use its products. Their personalities and abilities have gained many friends for them and for their industry.





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OFFICERS RE-ELECTED by Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., at its annual meeting are shown here. Left to right are Wilmer Smith, vice-president; W. O. Fortenberry, president; and W. A. Elms, secretary.

• Let Farmers Farm, Whitten Urges

CONGRESSMAN Jamie L. Whitten, of Mississippi told the first annual meeting of the Plains Cotton Growers, Inc., in Lubbock, March 18, that a farm program ought to let farmers farm.

The Mississippian called for a complete new look at the agricultural program, including price supports. Whitten, chairman of the agricultural appropriations committee said this sales program had done lots of good and if continued would relieve some of our problems.

"We have learned that controlling acreage will not control U.S. production, and we have learned that reducing U.S. production will not reduce world

production," Whitten said.

Congressman Whitten said he believed there should be no acreage restrictions for cotton producers. Farmers should be supported only on the domestic market sales, and farmers should be permitted to plant all the cotton they want for sale on the world market.

Officers of the PCG, who guided it through its first successful year, were re-elected at the March 18 Meeting. These include W. O. Fortenberry, Lubbock, president; Wilmer Smith, Wilson, vice-president; and M. A. Elms, Littlefield, secretary.

George W. Pfeifferberger, executive vice-president, gave a treasurer's report which showed the organization had total assets of \$168,253.76.

Summary Report on Texas Cotton Is Published

A summary crop report of the Texas cotton crop for the year of 1956-57 has been issued by the University of Texas Austin. The study was made in cooperation with the Cotton Research Committee of Texas.

The bulletin was compiled from reports and other material prepared by Cotton Economic Research, University of Texas. The cotton samples used in compiling the data on the tensile strength and fineness were also collected by the University.

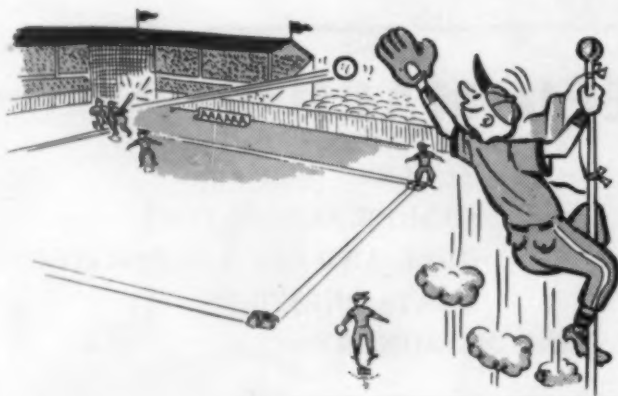
Fiber and spinning tests reported in the publication were made by the Textile Research Laboratory of Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Cotton Leads Exports To Record High

U.S. farm exports for the first seven months of this fiscal year set new records for value and quantity.

Value totaled \$2,750,000,000 for the July-January period, USDA says. This was 45 percent higher than the \$1,900,000,000 for the 1955-56 seven months. The previous record high was \$2,440,000,000 in the same period of 1951-52.

Cotton was a major factor in the gain. Valued at \$630 million, cotton exports were 320 percent above the 1955-56 period. Oilseeds and vegetable oil values were \$280 million the first seven months of this fiscal year. A year earlier, their value was \$239 million.



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CLARENCE R. SHOEMAKER

• Managerial Changes Made at Swift

SWIFT & CO. has announced a series of promotions and transfers to managerial posts at oil mills and a peanut shelling plant.

Dimon I. Driggers has been appointed manager of Swift's oil mill at Augusta, Ga. T. H. Whisnant, manager since 1926, has been named to follow procurement and special problems for the unit.

Driggers has been with Swift since 1931, and has been manager of the oil mill and peanut shelling plant at Albany, Ga., since 1949.

Succeeding him at Albany will be E. R. Tomme, who has been manager of the Durant, Okla., peanut shelling plant since 1946. He has been with Swift since 1938.

New manager at Durant will be Clarence R. Shoemaker, who formerly was with Swift's oil mill at Albany. He joined the company at its Montgomery, Ala., oil mill in 1936.

John H. Williams has been appointed manager of the oil mill at Waco, Texas. J. P. Holman, manager since 1946, has been assigned to procurement and special problems.

Williams started with Swift at the Cairo, Ill., oil mill in 1939, and most recently has been with the General Oil Mill Department at Chicago.

In another change, James H. Padgett, Jr., will become manager of Swift's oil mill concentration point at Huntsville, Ala. Padgett has been with the company 11 years, and has been in sales, commercial and ginner relations work for the General Oil Mill Department since 1954.

W. D. Phillips, who went to Huntsville from Memphis last year to serve as temporary manager, will return to Memphis in a sales capacity.

James B. Crosslin, formerly manager of the company's oil mill at Coleman, Texas, has been named manager of the oil mill at Little Rock, replacing W. M. McAnally, who resigned.

Crosslin, a native of Weatherford, Texas, joined Swift at Brownwood, Texas, in 1942. He worked at Swift units at Harlingen, Texas, Memphis and Blytheville, Ark., before becoming manager at Coleman in 1954.



JOHN H. WILLIAMS



JAMES B. CROSSLIN

New Laboratory Opened By Woodson-Tenent

Woodson-Tenent Laboratories, Memphis, have opened their eighth laboratory at Wilson, Ark., to serve the cottonseed and soybean industries. They also analyze all types of agricultural products, including oils, greases, feeds and fertilizers.

B. L. Keating has been transferred from the Memphis laboratories as manager of the Wilson laboratory.

E. H. Tenent and P. F. Woodson organized the Memphis laboratories in 1935. Since that time, they have analyzed over a million samples. E. H. Tenent, Jr., was made a partner in 1955.

Woodson-Tenent Laboratories are official chemists for the National Cottonseed Products Association, National Soybean Processors' Association, Chicago Board of Trade, Memphis Board of Trade, Cairo Board of Trade and ref-

ree chemists for American Oil Chemists' Society.

Other laboratories are located at Little Rock, Blytheville, Ark., Clarksdale, Miss., Cairo, Ill., Chicago and Des Moines.

Mechanical Engineers To Meet in Birmingham

Rocket motors, engineering education, problems of improving industrial production and other current problems will be discussed at the American Society of Mechanical Engineers' meeting, Birmingham, Apr. 8-10.

Technical sessions at the Dinkler Tutwiler Hotel will be preceded by a special two-day program for engineering students beginning Apr. 5.

More than 25 papers will be presented. The meeting will be followed by a tour of nearby Redstone Arsenal, a key U.S. missile development center.

Cotton Gins Always Are Pure

GINS—the kind you drink and the teetotaling, cotton-picking kind — have been getting mixed-up in the minds of folks almost since Eli Whitney's day. But few have ever been more mixed-up than a Florida firm which recently wrote The Murray Co. of Texas. Their letter to the cotton gin firm said:

"We note that you intend to build a new gin plant at a cost of approximately \$500,000 on an 80-acre site south of Plano.

"Our corporation designs and manufactures the very finest and most modern water purification and filtration equipment in America and these plants will produce from any river, lake, stream or municipality, the very finest, purest, clearest and most invigorating water in the world to drink or use for a process.

"We do not care how much organic matter, iron, manganese, silica and/or even chlorine there is in the water, our equipment will eliminate all such harmful qualities and provide you with a water to use in the making of your gin that will make it as perfect as any Holland Gin (imported) that you have ever tasted . . ."

The writer continued by informing the cotton gin manufacturer that he had taken a sample of his purified water and gin to a leading U.S. manu-

facturer of beverage gin. When he gave a sample to the general manager of the beverage firm . . .

"He called into his office several men and asked them to try our drink. They claimed that it was one of the smoothest gins they had ever tasted. Knowing how rotten their water was, we asked if they would not like to install one of our plants, but this friend of ours said that until the American people (this was just after the bathtub gin days) got over wanting a gin that would burn their throats, he would still continue to use the water which he knew was bad. It did not make a bit of difference to the gin that they were making.

"Since that time we have never approached any other Gin Plant, but I ran across the fact that you intended to build a new Gin Plant and thought that you might just be interested in having one of our units installed in your new plant, so that it would always be provided with the finest, purest, clearest and most invigorating water in the world.

"In closing, I do know one thing and that is, that no beverage plant or liquor or brewery should ever have a water which contains chlorine in it. We eliminate the chlorine besides all other harmful and injurious chemicals with our equipment."



Feed Consulting Service

HARRY J. KONEN, vice-president for research and nutrition at Uncle Johnny Mills, Houston, is expanding his activities into the independent consulting field. He will devote his new service primarily to the needs of the feed industry in the Southwestern U.S. and Mexico. Emphasis will be placed upon nutrition and quality control, and related problems in labeling, production.

Konen will remain associated with Uncle Johnny Mills as consulting director of nutrition and research. He will serve as technical director for El Pollito Molinas.

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COTTON GINS AND OIL MILLS

SERVING THE INDUSTRY FOR MORE THAN 50 YEARS

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THERE'S NO SERVICE LIKE STEWART AND STEVENSON SERVICE

Stewart & Stevenson men walk into customer problems . . . not away from them. Stewart & Stevenson has built the Nation's largest Diesel engine distribution organization on two simple customer-service principles.

1. PARTS AND SERVICE—The largest distributor of GM Diesel parts in the Nation plus factory trained mechanics to use them when needed.

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If you have a problem, we want to know about it. Stewart & Stevenson has no unlisted telephone numbers. A call to one of the numbers listed opposite is your assurance of the quickest, most economical, top-quality engine service. Tack this page on the wall or slip it under your desk glass; but **KEEP THIS PAGE.**

If you have outlying field operations and want extra copies of this page write or phone Stewart & Stevenson Services. The copies will be sent pronto.

STEWART & STEVENSON SERVICES, Inc.

4516 HARRISBURG BLVD., HOUSTON

THE NATION'S LARGEST DISTRIBUTOR OF GM DIESEL ENGINES

Sesame Profits Farmer in Soil-Building Rotation

Weldon Bailey, Lynn County, Texas, farmer, grew 40 acres of sesame last year and grossed about \$120 per acre. He reports that he is more pleased with it after harvest than when he planted the sesame.

As a good conservation farmer, Bailey never tries to put cotton on the same land two years in a row, and he makes a practice of planting all the soil-building crops he can work into his rotation cycle.

Bailey plans to plant about the same acreage this year to sesame, but looks forward to a heavier stand, and will plant one-and-three-fourths pounds of seed to the acre.

Purina Building Plants

Ralston Purina expects its 50,000-ton yearly capacity feed mill at Cartagena, Columbia, to be in operation by the end of 1957. This plant, built in partnership with a Colombian firm, and Purina's new mill at Queretaro, Mexico, will be operated by the firm's new international division at Mexico City.

Kern Averaged 2.3 Bales

Kern County growers believe that their California farms had the highest county yield average in 1956. It was 2.3 bales per acre, as compared with 1.8 bales averaged the previous season. Kern County ginned 408,852 bales this season.

USSR To Grow Cotton On "Hungry Steppe"

IN THE HEART of the Soviet Union's Central Asia is a vast desert so desolate most of the year that it is commonly called the "Hungry Steppe," says Margaret Miller in an article in USDA's Foreign Agriculture.

Today, this barren land, of which only a small part has been reclaimed, is the latest target in the Soviet Union's gigantic project to develop its virgin lands for agricultural crops. Through irrigation, the Soviet government hopes to cultivate some 741,000 more acres, and to transform the Steppe into one of the country's most important cotton-producing regions.

Geographically known as the Golognaya Steppe, this 2,500,000-acre waste land lies both in the Uzbek and Kazakh Republics. Triangular in shape, it is bounded on the south by a mountain range, on the west by the desert of Kyzyl-Kum, and on the northeast by the Syr-Dar'ya, the seventh largest river in the Soviet Union, and the Steppe's only source of water for irrigation.

For a long time Russian agriculturists have been frustrated by this great expanse of non-productive land, says the author. From time to time, Tsarist governors embarked on irrigation schemes, but it was not until the Grand Duke Nikolai Constantinovich Romanov was exiled to Tashkent in the 1880's that any lasting results were achieved. By using experienced men and attempting only a small area, the Grand Duke succeeded in building a canal which irrigated nearly 17,000 acres.

In the years following, additional canals were built, and by 1956, several hundred thousand acres were reported to have been added to the agricultural area of the Hungry Steppe. But how much is in cotton is not known.

The latest move came last August, when the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Council of Ministers issued a decree launching a new program for expanding crop acreage and for boosting the production of cotton during the period 1956-62. The major responsibility for the project falls to Uzbek, the Soviet Union's largest cotton-producing Republic.

Principal feature of the program is the construction of the Central Golognaya Steppe Canal, with an irrigation network designed to provide water to 390,000 acres.

From Our Washington Bureau

(Continued from Page 27)

tive support" by agricultural interests.

• **Bracero Housing**—Housing standards for Mexican labor still were not finally set as this issue went to press. Employer representatives appeared generally satisfied with revisions agreed upon to date by the Department of Labor, but were in Washington once again to ask for two additional changes: First, a revision to reduce the space requirement of living quarters which, employers claim, would require them to increase housing as much as 50 percent; second, a change to extend from 5 to 15 days the amount of time allowed for an employer to request re-inspection and review of an alleged violation of standards.

complete cotton gin equipment

operated during 1956 season and is in Excellent Condition.

for sale

We are selling it now at a BARGAIN PRICE because the cotton industry in our area does not warrant our remaining in the Ginning Business.

Equipment included in this sale is composed of:

- One Complete 5-80 LUMMUS Automatic GIN with MITCHELL Feeders
 - One LUMMUS Separator and Cleaner
 - Two 40-inch Fans
 - One 30-inch Fan
 - One-Story PRESS
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**ready wherever,
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Whether you need a small motor-driven blower or a 500 H.P. motor to power your plant, Reddy Kilowatt is at your service continuously.

Call on Reddy any time you need him... be the load big or small, he's waiting to serve you... dependably and economically.

Texas Power & Light Company engineers will be glad to discuss with you any power problem concerning your business in the territory this Company serves... advising you regarding the efficient, economical use of Electric Power in the cotton ginning industry.

TEXAS POWER & LIGHT COMPANY

• Co-op Planning New Fertilizer Plant

PLANS for a \$16 million nitrogenous fertilizer plant have been announced in California. Cooperative leaders are planning the enterprise, Ranch Chemicals, Inc.

Incorporators are Lyman D. Griswold of Hanford; Tilford Cheney (President of Ranchers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno); Edwin Neufeld (president of Calcot, Ltd.); John Squire, Lemoore; Stanley Newton, Stratford; Richard Huth, Visalia; W. L. Higgins, Earlimart; T. A. Davis, McFarland; and Clyde Hash, Visalia.

Conversion Chart Available

Anyone who wants to reduce tons to ounces, quarts to cubic inches can do so easily with a new Conversion Factors Reference Table. Free copies are available from Precision Equipment Co., 3666 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago 41.

Argentina Doing Research On Soybean Varieties

The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has signed an agreement with a company to carry on soybean research, reports USDA. This is the first cooperative agreement with a private concern.

The company will carry on research with variety testing, cultural methods and industrial uses. Most of the field will be conducted in the Chaco area.



Photo by Ed Hollowell, NCPA

Cotton Communities Honored

SHOWN are some of the leaders at the Alabama Man on the Land Luncheon held March 4 at Birmingham and reported March 9 in The Press. Left to right are Jasper Jernigan, Alabama Extension Service; Jack Kidd, Birmingham, president, Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association; D. H. Russell, president, Ellis Cotton Improvement Community; J. M. Sewell, Buckeye, Montgomery; and C. M. Scales, executive secretary of the Alabama-Florida Association. Winners in the 1956 cotton contest were honored, with the top award going to the Ellis Community.

India Developing Longer Staple Cotton Fiber

Longer staple cotton is being produced in India as a result of breeding work under the sponsorship of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

A number of new strains with staple

lengths of 1-1/16 to 1-1/8 inches have been developed, says USDA. Two of these strains were grown in 1955-56 over an area of 260,000 acres. They produced about 100,000 bales.

Another strain MCU-2, spinning 36-38 counts, has been adopted for cultivation in the southern districts of Madras State.

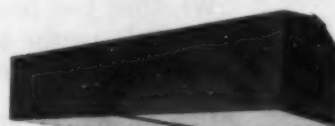
"... be seeing you
at Booth 114"

For the latest ideas in advertising and customer relations see the Bone-Crow Booth at the Texas Cotton Ginners Convention April 1-3. You'll find a goldmine of gifts and business reminders designed to do one thing... to make money for you!

BONE-CROW Advertising
Waco, Texas

The Southwest's Largest Manufacturers and Distributors of Advertising Specialties

ANNOUNCING... The New Macbeth C-4D Examolite® Fixture



First major lighting development in 8 years for color inspection of cotton. The new C-4D Examolite is the finest low cost, economical simulation of daylight that has ever been engineered, providing new cotton classification accuracy. The C-4D features new Deluxe Examolite tubes and long life Examolite bulbs... new diffusing glass.

If you already own Examolite fixtures and want to modernize your equipment, why not put in the new tubes, bulbs and diffusing glass?

Daltex Cotton Company

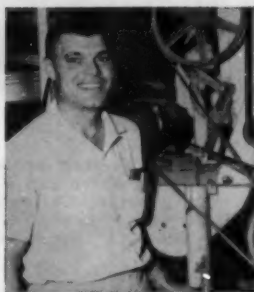
Cotton Exchange Building, Dallas, Texas

Macbeth Daylighting Corporation

Newburgh, N.Y.

Seed treaters report why they like new Du Pont Ceresan® Liquids

SEED DISINFECTANTS



"The over-all handling of new 'Ceresan' Liquid is excellent, and it has a better, more pleasant odor than any other seed disinfectant I have used. Also, each batch of seed is uniformly colored throughout."

—Hollis A. Miller, Owner,
Miller Seed & Supply Co.,
York, Nebraska



"Our farmers like the uniform color on all the seed grain we treat with 'Ceresan' 200. Of all the mercury seed-treatment chemicals we have used in our slurry treater, it's the most pleasant to work with."

—Arvid Nelson, Mgr.,
Farmers' Elevator Co.,
Buffalo Lake, Minnesota



"We treated wheat seed this season with 'Ceresan' 75—got excellent results. The color is adequate and we didn't notice any objectionable odors. We plan to use 'Ceresan' 75 next season in all our operations."

—Gene Rannum, Owner-Mgr.,
New Town Grain Co.,
New Town, North Dakota



"We tested 'Ceresan' 200 on both cotton and grain, found it easier to use. It eliminates settling out and dusting off—has no corrosive effect. My ginner says eggs and cigarettes have no objectionable mercury taste."

—Perry Wilemon, Owner-Mgr.,
The Wilemon Gin Company
Maypearl, Texas

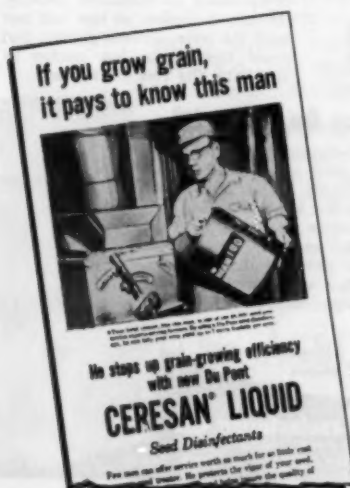
Three new "Ceresan" Liquids are winning the praise of seed treaters everywhere. They offer exceptional control of disease organisms . . . assure maximum efficiency. There's no objectionable odor; no dust problem. They are non-freezing to minus 40°F. They help speed up seed treating, won't settle out . . . stick tight to seed for lasting protection.

You can be sure of superior economy and performance with new "Ceresan" Liquids. Longer equipment service life, too . . . they keep corrosion to a minimum. There are 3 new liquids to meet your needs: "Ceresan" 75 for ready-mix treaters; "Ceresan" 100 for slurry or mist-type, ready-mix treaters; and "Ceresan" 200 for slurry treaters.

... And Du Pont advertising helps sell your services

Throughout 1957, Du Pont advertisements such as the one shown left will tell farmers about your services. Each advertisement features you and the benefits of treating seed with new "Ceresan" Liquids. Look for these ads—they'll appear in over 5 million copies of farm publications in the next few months alone.

On all chemicals, follow label instructions and warnings carefully.





DU PONT
Size U.S. PAT. OFF.

Better Things for Better Living
... through Chemistry

CERESAN® LIQUID

Seed Disinfectants

The "Magic Key" to Bigger, Better Crops!

• Council Chairman Lists Program for Cotton

COLONEL F. J. BEATTY, board chairman, National Cotton Council, addressed the Carolinas Cotton Warehouse Association at Charleston, Mar. 22. He said that projected budgets for cotton promotion outside the U.S. for this year total about \$3 million.

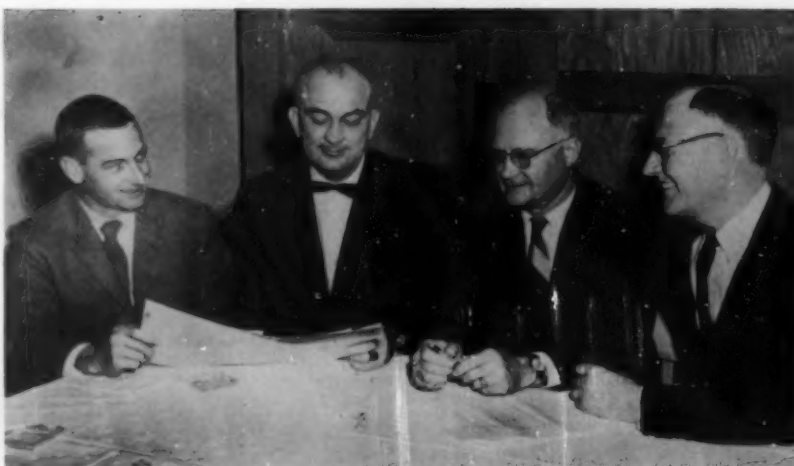
These programs, noted Beatty, are one of the major reasons for the improved prospects of increasing 1956-57 world cotton consumption to 39,300,000 bales.

Beatty said that "the textile industries of the world have become convinced again that cotton has a future and they want to be a part of it."

Domestic programs, still the most important part of total Council activities, also are moving ahead to improve cotton's position with its best customers—the American public.

Water-Resistant Cottons Made by Loom Device

Cotton fabrics with built-in water- and wind-resistance are being produced commercially through use of a new loom device developed at the Southern Utilization Research Branch, USDA, New Orleans. Information on the loom and how to obtain specific data is contained in a Research Achievement Sheet which may be obtained from SURB, USDA, 1100 Robert E. Lee Blvd., New Orleans.



Oklahoma Cotton Leaders Review Plans

MEMBERS of Oklahoma cotton organizations met recently to outline their accomplishments and to discuss future plans in connection with cotton research and Extension. Seated from left to right are: Dr. John Green, agronomist, Oklahoma A&M; Edgar McVickers, secretary-treasurer, Oklahoma Cotton Ginners' and Crushers' Associations; Marion Lucas, chairman, Oklahoma Cotton Research Foundation; and Dr. Louis Hawkins, director, Oklahoma Experiment Station.

Mrs. C. C. Strain Dies

Mrs. C. C. Strain, Tupelo, Miss., died March 14. A member of a family widely known in the cotton industry, she was

active in Tupelo church and civic affairs.

She leaves her husband; a son, Clark Goodlett Strain; a brother, Frank Oliver Goodlett; and her mother.

belton superior bagging

the best protection
against handling
and weather

A black and white photograph showing a large stack of Belton bags, which are described as being built to stand the pressure.

2 lb. weight—21 lbs. TARE
Open weave Jute Bagging
Prestressed for uniform strength
Makes cleaner, stronger bales
"Built to Stand the Pressure"

BELTON BAGGING CO.

Belton, South Carolina

**HAVING TROUBLE WITH
GIN COMPRESSED BALES?**

A black and white photograph of a broken gin compressed bale, showing its internal structure and how it has collapsed.

Many gins receive complaints on the quality of their gin-compressed bales. "They are broken... below density... over-tared." This is entirely due to the low moisture content of the cotton and is not the fault of the press. Abnormally dry cotton (below 4% moisture) is so spongy and springy that when compressed to standard density, the usual number of ties will not hold the bale. Unless ginners put more ties on or less cotton in the bale, the ties often break.

Just What Can You Do About It?

Use the approved method of moisture restoration developed and recommended by the Stoneville Ginning Laboratory. With a Statifier at the lint slide restoring 6 to 8 pounds of moisture per bale, you can consistently turn out neat, full-weight bales. Write today for detailed information about the Statifier units with the new, completely dependable "Magic Wand" control.

Available in 4 Automatically
Controlled Models

CABLE-KEMGAS

Samuel Jackson Manufacturing Co.

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Porter 2-2894 P. O. Box 5007 Lubbock, Texas

A black and white photograph of a Statifier unit, a piece of machinery used for moisture restoration in cotton bales.



EVERYBODY SLEEPS ON Cotton

Cotton sheets blanket the market 99+%. In 1955, some 540,000 bales of cotton went into production of sheets alone.

Cotton just naturally invites restful sleep. It provides woven-in comfort, from the silky softness of fine percale to the sturdy crispness of muslin. And what could smell **cleaner** than freshly-laundered cotton sheets!

No longer limited to white, cotton sheets now take on every pastel of the rainbow — in solids and candy stripes. Borders, even the entire sheet, may be flower-sprigged or gaily printed. And there's a type of sheet, contour or flat, for cribs, junior beds, twin or double beds.

That 99% share of market will mean steady increases in total number of bales each year, as an increasing population continues to demand the national bedtime favorite — cotton sheets.

(Statistics from the National Cotton Council)



ANDERSON, CLAYTON & Co.
(INCORPORATED)

Houston • Atlanta • Memphis • Boston • Los Angeles • New Orleans • New York

Cotton goes to College

(Continued from Page 20)

methods of increasing fertility on most of the major soil types on which cotton now is produced. These studies show the general rate and ratio of nutrients which must be applied to each soil type. This information is used by the Soil Testing Laboratory in making specific fertilizer recommendations to individual farmers to assure them maximum profit.

In the field of entomology, major emphasis has been placed on studies of the biology and control of insect attacking cotton. Hundreds of chemical compounds are screened each year in search for more effective and economical insecticides. After extensive laboratory and field testing, those materials which meet requirements are released and recommended for use by the farmer.

Part of the value of this department is shown by quick action when new insects appear. In a matter of weeks, recommendations were made for control of the brown cotton leafworm, a new and destructive pest which appeared in cotton fields in significant numbers in several Texas counties during 1954. Control methods were in the hands of the farmers before the pest

could build up to economically important numbers. Cultural practices for insect control—such as early stalk destruction for pink bollworm and boll weevil control—also are under study.

During 1955, cotton farmers in 105 counties used crown-oiling to control Johnson grass on 73,000 acres. This was the year after the crown-oiling method was developed in weed control research by the System. The practice was even more popular in 1956. While testing the crown-oiling method, researchers eradicated established Johnson grass on more than a thousand acres of college land at a cost of \$12 per acre. Other weed control measures including pre-emergence treatment are being studied in order to help the farmer increase yields and lower costs of production.

Research in the department of agricultural economics and sociology covers a wide variety of management problems. They include labor problems in harvesting, the economics of mechanical harvesting and production, cost analyses in irrigation; use of fiber testing by cotton mills and the trade generally, causes of gin fires and the effectiveness of fire preventive devices such as rock catchers and magnets, gin efficiency studies and cooperative gin organization; and the effects of mechanical

harvesting on quality of cotton fibers. This study also includes effects on quality fiber of defoliant. The department offers a special six-week course in cotton classing for people in the trade or who want to enter the trade, and courses in cotton trade procedure, cotton economics and cotton classing.

• **Regional Research Center** — Texas A&M College also is the home of the headquarters for Regional Research Project S-1 "Genetics and Cytology of Cotton." Dr. T. R. Richmond, coordinator for Project S-1, maintains offices in the Agronomy Building on the campus. The Experiment Station also conducts variety studies in every major growing area of the state during every growing season.

The college is the home of the Beasley Laboratory, which is charged with maintenance of species, species hybrids and primitive cottons for cotton breeding research work.

A complete soils testing laboratory is maintained on the campus by the Extension Service. This laboratory tests soil samples from all the 254 counties in the state, and makes recommendations for increased yields. This activity must consider not only the particular chemistry of the soil sample and its texture, but also must consider such factors as probable rainfall, insect control programs, and general management methods. An example of its results, from Midland County, shows that one grower who followed the lab's recommendations increased his yield by almost 50 percent during the 1956 growing season.

The educational program of the Extension Service is conducted within the framework of the seven-step Cotton Program. It is 1) Fit cotton into balanced farming. 2) Take care of soil and water. 3) Act together on the best variety. 4) Make your labor count. 5) Control insects and diseases. 6) Pick and gin for higher grade, and 7) sell for grade, staple and variety value.

Within this framework, the best results from about 35 research projects conducted by the Experiment Station, and the demonstration results from the cotton farmers' ingenuity have been assembled, organized, and presented to producers by the Extension Service. Cooperation of all agencies in a position has been obtained.

Allied cotton interests including ginners, oil millers, insecticide and fertilizer dealers, machinery and implement dealers, bankers newspaper and radio farm directors, and farm organizations have supported the program actively at both the state and the county levels.

• Irrigation Clinic Is Held in Memphis

A FOUR-STATE CLINIC setting out the latest progress in irrigation was held March 19-20 at the Holiday Inn, Memphis.

The Sprinkler Irrigation Association and the Extension Services of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee sponsored the event. Farmers and equipment dealers accounted for most of the attendance.

One of the major addresses was given by Guy O. Woodward, Salt Lake City, Utah, educational director of SIA. He spoke on "Factors in Selecting a Type of Irrigation System."

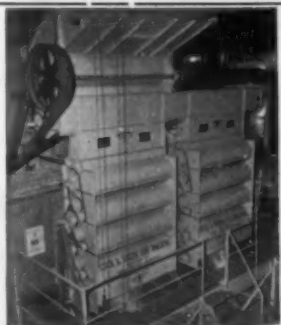
Stick and Green Leaf Machines

U. S. D. A. Designed

Does your gin need to remove more sticks, green leaf, grass, notes and pin trash to make your sample better? Then you need these machines.

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY CO.

4008 Commerce St., Dallas, Texas



Empire cotton produced the all-time highest acre yield ever recorded in Georgia in 1956 4-H Cotton Contest with official yield of 4,147 pounds per acre.

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—He Takes a Dim View—

Drip-Dry Future Is All Wet

LYDEL SIMS, columnist for the Memphis Commercial Appeal, takes a dim view of his future surrounding of drip-dry clothing. In fact, he thinks it's all wet. In a recent column, Sims said:

Husbands harassed by hosiery hanging in the bathroom have only begun to suffer. The situation is going to get much worse.

Just how much worse I hadn't realized until Mrs. C. S. Henderson, Jr., of West Point, Miss., called my attention to the drip-dry situation in women's clothes.

More and more blouses, skirts, dresses, and even suits, she pointed out, are made of "drip-dry" fabrics. You wash them, hang them up, and they dry quickly and without need for ironing.

And where they are hung? In the bathroom, of course.

No longer will we husbands merely fight our way through draped nylons to find the toothpaste. In the black days ahead we will be lucky to get through the bathroom door at all.

There must be some solution to this problem, but it is beyond me. I have talked to a lot of husbands who have tried to solve it, and they have all failed.

The most pathetic failure was that of a Mississippian I know who installed a complete new bathroom in his home, to be used for nothing but hanging things in. His wife just went out and bought more stockings.

The key to the whole dilemma lies in his experience. Women do not hang

things in bathrooms because there is no other place to hang them. They do it because something in a woman rebels against a bathroom with nothing hanging in it.

You could build a house with a laundry room 40 feet square, lined with drying racks, and wives would still go into the bathroom to hang hosiery from the towel racks and underthings from the shower rod, or to lay out sweaters to dry on towels in the bathtub.

Some wives, I understand, even put freshly washed handkerchiefs on the mirror of the medicine chest to dry. This, it is said, eliminates the need for ironing.

Actually, this is not as maddening as it sounds, because the average husband can't get within looking distance of the mirror anyway. Even if he could, there is scant satisfaction in looking at a face that has just been slapped by the foot of a wet stocking.

Since this problem cannot be solved simply by building more and bigger bathrooms, it may be that the solution is other than architectural. Could it be that the answer lies in the marriage ceremony itself?

I am frankly pessimistic. But it might be worth the try to call on brides, before the knot is tied, to promise to love, honor, and hang their hosiery in the furnace room.

■ W. C. MANLEY and PALMER BROWN are leaders in Memphis plans for increased promotion of cotton during National Cotton Week and the Memphis Cotton Carnival. Manley heads the carnival association and Brown leads the publicity division.



To Head Compress Group

R. R. NORMAN, Ft. Deposit, Ala., a leader in the ginning and compressing industries, is scheduled to be elevated from the vice-presidency to the presidency of National Cotton Compress and Warehouse Association. The Association meets May 2-3 at the Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans. Alfred Bessell, Jr., Houston, is 1956-57 president. John H. Todd is executive vice-president; Rufus Mock, treasurer; and Louise Paine, secretary.

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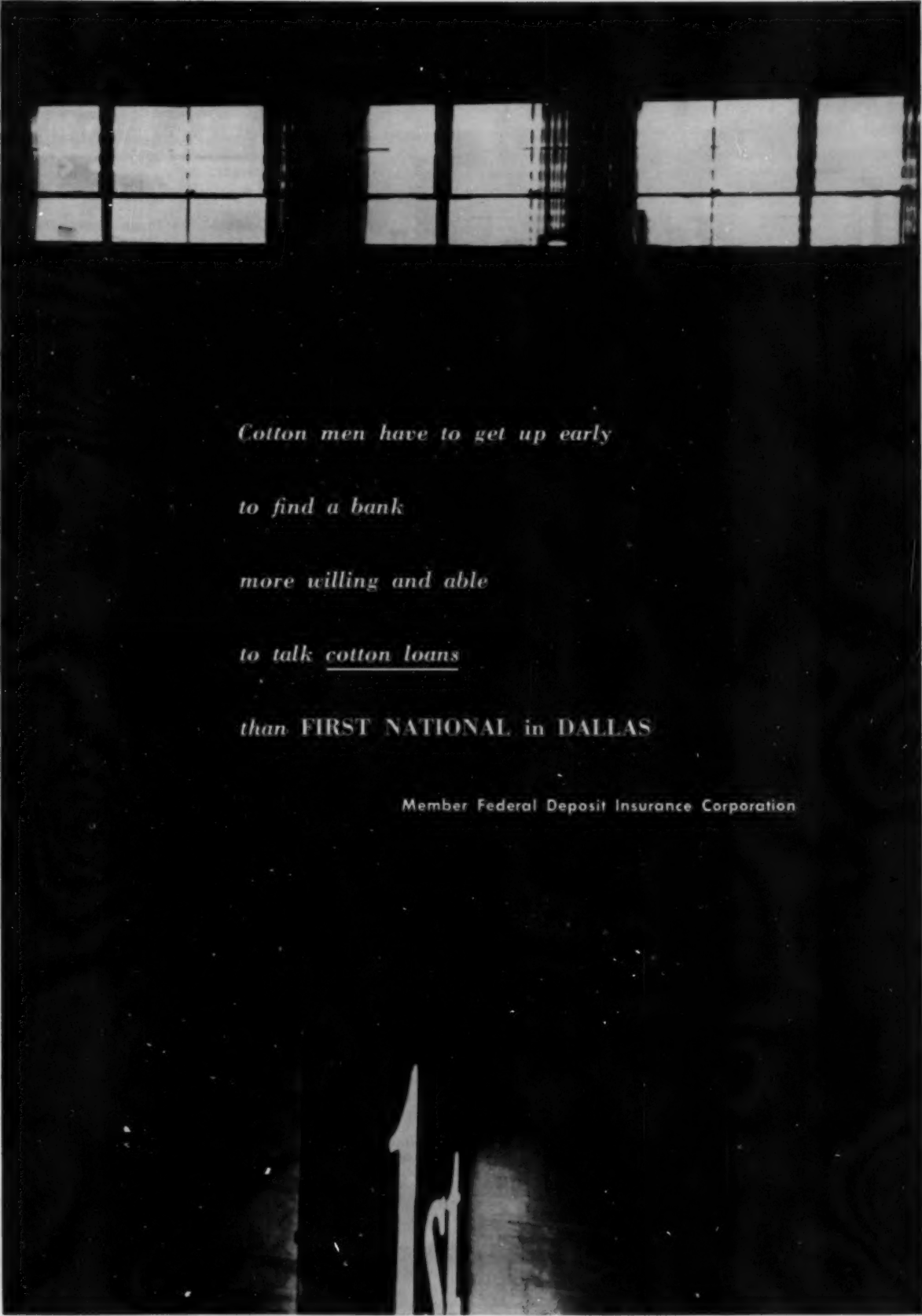
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Equipment which Scott White made to harvest his grain-drilled cotton is shown above; below is a part of his 85 acres, harvested cotton on the left, unharvested on the right in the photograph.

This Texan Combines His Cotton

DOING THINGS the way everyone else does them isn't necessarily the best way, in the opinion of Scott White, cotton grower at Rule, Texas.

So White planted his cotton with grain equipment and harvested it with an old grain binder adapted for "stripping" cotton.

He likes the results and plans to do it again.

White got interested in using grain farming methods two seasons ago, for several reasons. The chief factor was that his cotton, when irrigated, got so tall that it was hard to harvest with conventional stripper equipment. The Texan figured that spacing cotton more closely would keep down stalk size and that he could modify his grain equipment to harvest it.

In 1955, White planted five acres of cotton by his novel method. He made half-a-bale per acre more than he did on land planted in conventional 40-inch rows. This caused him to plant 85 acres by the new system in 1956. Here are his 1956 results:

• **Yields** — White reports that he averaged two bales per acre on the 85 acres, which were sprinkler irrigated. He didn't plant any cotton by conventional methods this season, so doesn't have an exact comparison, but figures that the crop turned out well enough that he's going to try this again in 1957.

• **Quality** — The Texas producer was busy working on his harvesting equipment. He didn't harvest his crop until after Christmas. His cotton was about one grade lower than usual, but he



thinks most of this was because of the delayed harvest and not caused by the method.

• **Methods Used** — White planted his cotton with a wheat drill on 10-inch centers. He used 58 pounds of delinted seed per acre and had four to six stalks per foot. Stalks grew about "knee to hip" high, small enough for him to strip with the equipment that he used.

One disadvantage was that White could not use ground equipment efficiently for controlling insects. He had to dust with an airplane.

Another difficulty he encountered was in moving his pipes about the field for sprinkler irrigation. White said that it was easier to do this when he planted with the usual row spacing.

Weed control, on the other hand, was easier with his methods. White's field was clean, in the beginning, and the close spacing caused cotton plants to shade the ground and discourage weeds.

The cotton received no cultivation, but was hoed three times at a cost of \$2.50 per acre.

• **Harvesting** — The mechanical harvesting equipment that White used is pictured with this article. It is a former grain binder, which he equipped with stripper fingers and an auger arrange-

ment to take the cotton to the elevator, which conveyed it to the trailer.

This season, White plans to put his stripper equipment on a self-propelled combine.

The homemade equipment is, admittedly, experimental. There were delays and problems. White says, however, that he harvested as much as one acre and one-half in less than 30 minutes when the machine was operating at maximum efficiency.

His best record for a single day was 16 bales harvested.

• **Costs** — The Texan doesn't think that he saved much money by his method, this season. Handpulling his cotton would have cost him about \$32 a bale. Considering the one grade reduction in quality, he doubts that there was any saving. But, as mentioned before, most of this grade reduction came through delay in harvesting—something that can be avoided next season.

Scott White isn't urging anyone else to follow his methods. He isn't even certain that they are the answer to all of his own problems. But, he believes that he has a very interesting experiment—and Scott White has faith enough in it that he's going to try again in 1957.

New Film

PROCTER AND GAMBLE ANSWERS SOME QUESTIONS

Procter and Gamble effectively answers some of the questions in the deluge of letters the firm receives yearly in its new film, "A Better Way." The film is being previewed by business leaders in cities where the firm has major plants, and is available for use by civic clubs and similar groups. One million persons are expected to see it.

The film opens with one of the founders' writing a letter in 1837 saying that Procter and Gamble seeks "a better way" to make soap and candles. It then shows how the firm constantly develops the "new, improved" products which it advertises.

The colored movie, 29 minutes long, also answers questions as to how advertising makes products cost less and how a large firm deals with employees.

Texas Crushers' Directors Hear Committee Reports

Officers and directors of Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association met in Dallas on March 11.

C. B. Spencer, Jack Whetstone and Ed P. Byars of the Association staff and chairman of the various committees reported on activities. A. L. Ward and Garlon A. Harper of the National Cottonseed Products Association attended, with Harper reporting on the Texas Association's feeding experiment at Texas Technological College, Lubbock.

Cutworms Injuring Cotton

Cutworms are doing light to severe damage in some fields, the first 1957 Cotton Insects Survey in the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas reveals. A build-up of fleahoppers was found in one field near Raymondville. Mexico reports some cutworm damage and a few aphids found.

Cotton Undergoes Many Changes From



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Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Filter presses, screening tanks, single and twin motor Anderson Super Duo expellers, 141-saw hinders, baling presses, car unloader, Bauer #199 seed cleaners, Bauer #153 and 403 separating units, bar and disc hullers, 72" and 85" stack cookers, 72" 4-hi stack cookers for French expellers with enclosed drive, 42" and 60" rolls, boilers, hydraulic press room equipment.—V. A. Lessor & Co., P. O. Box 198, Fort Worth, Texas.

OIL MILL EQUIPMENT FOR SALE — Rebuilt twin motor Anderson high speed expellers, French screw presses, stack cookers, meal coolers, fourteen inch conditioners, filter presses, oil screening tanks, complete modern preprocessing or single press expeller mills.—Pittcock & Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE—199 Bauer seed cleaner 60", 141-saw ball-bearing hinders, Fort Worth lint beater and flue system, all-steel Lummus linter press and tramper, Bauer 153 separator, 193 hull beater, 2 French screw presses, Sperry filter press, miscellaneous equipment—Central Oil & Milling Co., Clayton, N.C.

FOR SALE—One 4-section 72" French cooker, one 3-cylinder Davidson-Kennedy belt driven hydraulic pump in good condition with some spare parts, one 2-cylinder Davidson-Kennedy belt driven hydraulic pump, practically new, 8 Carver Model 64 hinders with 141 saw cylinders, needing repairs, One Fort Worth Steel Machinery Company Grabbott machine, four 700 pound cotton beams and large assortment of steel split pulleys.—Brady Mills, Inc., Brady, Texas.

INSPECTIONS and appraisal. Dismantle and installation.—Oscar V. Schultz, Industrial Engineering, Phone BUTLER 9-2172, P. O. Box 357, Grapevine, Texas.

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150	Sq. Cage	900	1188
100	Slipring	1200	1076
100	Slipring	900	1189
100	Sq. Cage	1200	758
100	Sq. Cage	900	879
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FOR SALE—Anderson Super Duo expellers. Filter presses, 72" and 85" cookers. Butters milling machine. Carver 176-saw Tru-line Gummer. Double box linter press. Attrition mills. Single drum hull beater. 20" to 70" fans. Motors: 75 h.p. and under.—Sproles & Cook Machinery Co., 159 Howell St., Telephone RT-5958, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray all-steel type P.L.D. double box linter baling press, with tramper and pump.—Box 88, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

Gin Equipment for Sale

GIN FOR SALE—One 4-90 1951 Model Murray gin, vacuum moting system complete, 35" fan and V-belt drive; 60" Mitchell Super Unit feeders, Serial Nos. 22070-71-72-74, V-belt drive from gin saw shaft, hot air manifold, including two 36" Continental fans (1 steel, 1 cast iron) with 2-CV belt drive; Continental conveyor distributor, change bale hoppers and overflow shield; 7-cylinder 52" Murray inclined cleaner, double CV belt cylinder drives, vacuum cylinder, plain dirt pan, steel supports and catwalk with ladder; 50" Continental, six paddle separator, drive and eight paddle Murray vacuum with drive and blow plug, all connected; 24-shelf Murray tower drier with round pipe connection from blow plug under Murray vacuum and round pipe connection to 7-cylinder 52" Murray cleaner and double Murray 35" cast iron fans; C-128 V-belt drive and take-up base, including 2M BTU Murray natural gas burner to make push-pull system; Mitchell 1 1/4 BTU natural gas burner for use with Mitchell feeders; Continental Cyclone type lint flue; 45" Continental steel suction fan on flat belt drive; Continental air blast fan on flat belt drive; Murray all-steel up-packing 1951 Model, R. H. double box press with 8 1/2 hydraulic ram and cylinder, Murray long stroke tramper, Continental 1956 model inclosed three plunger, verticle type hydraulic pump with 15 h.p. electric motor on take-up base and 10 B-180 flat drive to hydraulic pump with all hydraulic pipe and fittings; 72" Murray all-steel down-draft type condenser; Seed scales; rotary lifts; 15 ton 22" x 8" Howe truck scales; 2-bale customer's seed bin, cyclone type, with steel supports; 2-100 h.p. slip-ring electric motors with V-belt drive. Price \$39,500. Gin can be seen at 1612 Warren Street, Wynnboro, Louisiana. Call W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Five Lummus Jet lint cleaners complete with lint flue, all connections, and Hartzel fan. One Murray Big Reel drier, and one Hardwicke-Etter 50" separator.—Kimbell Used Gin Machinery Co., Box 456, Phone 3372, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—Government type tower driers, automatic gas heaters, blow pipes, and fittings. We are prepared to deliver and install driers, and any gin machinery in conjunction with drying equipment.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Phone 4251, Ville Platte, Louisiana.

RE-GIN PLANTS ATTENTION! For paramount quality and service on your saw and brush requirements, contact us. We are anxious to serve you.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc., 3714 LaFrance St., Phone TA 1-1410, Night, LA 8-5313, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-60" Mitchell Super extractor-feeders, A-1, one H-E bur extractor, 14' wood frame, one Murray 3-cylinder hydraulic press pump, one steel bound Continental cotton press, one all-steel, automatic Murray packer, one all-steel Cameron automatic packer, one cast iron 45" Continental fan, two cast iron 40" Clarage fans. Also shafting and various size steel pulleys.—Swift & Company Oil Mill, Terrell, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete cotton gin plants. Second hand and reconditioned gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., Phones REgent 5-3656 and REgent 5-3764, West Memphis, Ark.

FOR SALE—To be moved from present location, 4-80 complete cotton gin plant, gin building and cotton house. For description write D. T. Hurley, Cooper, Texas.

FOR SALE—Model 47 Murray drum reel drier, 4 Mitchell Super Chief feeder extractors to fit 70-saw gins.—Caprock Metal Works, Box 526, Telephone SH 4-4350, Lubbock, Texas.

BARGAIN! Reconditioned 5-80 Lummus gins and feeders. 5-90 Cen-Tennial gins, seed scales, tramper, bur machines and fans.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc., 3714 LaFrance St., Phone TA 1-1410, Night LA 8-5313, Dallas 26, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray '50 and '51 model lint cleaners, two Murray rebuilt 24-shelf tower driers, 14' steel Murray bur machine completely rebuilt all new saw drum cylinder, brush cylinder, and directional cylinders, 52 1/2" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete, Lummus one-story down-packing wood press complete with tramper, 6-cylinder horizontal Murray cleaner on "V" drives, 72" Continental separator complete with vacuum, two 1-M Mitchell burners, three #30 Mitchell vaporizers, three 72" 7-cylinder Murray type incline cleaners complete with vacuum fronts. All equipment priced to move.—Wonder State Mfg. Co., Paragould, Ark.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental brush gin, Continental feeders, cleaners, before and after, bur machine, new tower drier, burner, J.L-1555 Buda engine. Also corn sheller, shed, bin, new Continental engine. Two acres land and home. Priced to sell.—Eugene Sulak, Phone Waco, Texas, 9-1016, Route 1, West, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gins, oil mills, compresses. Contact M. M. Phillips, Phone TE 6-5555, P. O. Box 1288, Corpus Christi, Texas.

FOR SALE—One all-steel Cen-Tennial cotton gin with all-steel building. This gin has Cen-Tennial lint cleaners with a 100 h.p. electric motor to pull the lint cleaners, two tower driers with Mitchell automatic burners, Mitchell feeders with the hot air in the feeders and with a Mitchell automatic burner, Mitchell Super Gem after cleaners, one 8-cylinder 72" cleaner, one Jembo cleaner and bur extractor with a 25 h.p. electric motor. Two 50 h.p. electric motors for fans, 25 h.p. electric motor for the press pump, one 140 h.p. Caterpillar motor for gin stands. This is a complete gin and is ready to gin cotton. Cost of this gin, \$165,000. Will take \$40,000. To be moved. This gin has ginned less than 6,000 bales.—Farmers' Gin Association of Los Fresnos, P. O. Box 516, Los Fresnos, Texas.

FOR SALE—Six 1951 Model 90-saw Gullett air blast gins; six 66" Gullett Deluxe extractor feeders; six 90-saw Gullett conveyor distributors.—Contact Laton Cooperative Gin, Inc., P. O. Box 87, Laton, California.

FOR SALE—One Continental 70" condenser with lint slide and lint flue connections, used three seasons. Perfect condition. We are installing lint cleaner with condenser. Half price.—Woodville Gin, Inc., Woodville, Miss.

FOR SALE—4-1949 Continental lint cleaners, used one year since rebuilt like new at Continental factory; also, lint flue and by-pass valves one year old. These cleaners are in perfect condition. One-half price.—Box 50, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

FOR SALE—One 50" all-steel condenser, one Stacy burner, one Murray iron-bound up-packing wood press.—Kimbell Gin, Box 456, Phone 3371, Earth, Texas.

FOR QUICK SALE—4-66" Mitchell Super Chief feeder extractors. Good condition.—Becton Gin, Phone Idalon 3381, Star Rt., Lorenzo, Texas.

FOR SALE

1—241-60", 300 RPM Bauer Shaker for Cotton Seed with Ball Sashes equipped with herringbone screens. No Fan.

1—502 Clipper Cleaner, A. T. Ferrell Co., in operating condition with Reeves Compensating Pulleys on the Fan. With or without screens and with Hopper for Cotton seed, beans or grain.

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LANKART SEED FARM, Ltd.
Rt. 6, Box 303 Waco, Texas

FOR SALE—72" Murray separator and vacuum dropper complete with transition. Bought new 1964.—Farmers Co-op Assn., Eldorado, Oklahoma.

FOR SALE—Complete all-steel 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter gin. Extractors with 4-cylinder after cleaners, down-packing press, conveyor distributor, two 5-cylinder cleaners, one bur machine, separator, 24-shelf drier, Moss lint cleaner, electric power with all necessary drives, connections and fittings to make a complete gin. Gin can be seen at Collinsville, Texas, 30 miles west of Sherman. Price \$37,500.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—Gins: 4-80 saw Continental F3 brush, 5-90 Gullette, 4-80 glass front Con-Tennals, 5-80 glass front Murrays, 1-80 Continental Model E brush, 1-80 1949 Lummus, 3-80 Model C Continental, 5-70 Model C Continental brush, 5-70 Lummus. Feeders: 5-80 Hardwicke-Etter with 4-cylinder after cleaners, 6-60" Super V-drive Mitchells, 6-60" MEF Lummus, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells, 5-60" Special Standard V-drive Mitchells. Driers: Two Murray Big Reels, one 16-shelf Hardwicke-Etter complete with fan and burner. Cleaners: 14-cylinder V-drive Stacy airline, one 7-cylinder 50" V-drive Hardwicke-Etter, one 6-cylinder 96" Lummus, two 4-cylinder Continentals. Condensers: 1-72" Gullett down discharge, 1-48" Continental side discharge, 1-48" Hardwicke-Etter side discharge, 1-36" Continental side discharge. Separators: 3-72" Murrays, 1-72" Lummus, 1-52" Murray. Bur machines: 2-5" Murray steel with long and short bypass conveyors, 1-10" Continental, 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter wood. Engines: One V-8 280 h.p. Le Roi, one 6-cylinder 240 h.p. MM, one twin six 210 h.p. MM. Various size electric motors.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 604, Abilene, Texas.

FOR SALE—5-1956 Model Murray saw type lint cleaners—only 1,500 bales have gone through these machines. Re-worked to 1957 models. Make us an offer.—Farmers Gin Assn., G. W. Koonce, Mgr., Phone J Jackson 4-2505, Port Lavaca, Texas.

FOR SALE—To be moved. 4-80 Continental gin plant, complete. Super Mitchell feeders, 14 x 16 Front steam engine and 150 h.p. boiler in good condition. Price \$7,500. Contact Box 456, Phone WY 5-3655, Tulsa, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Lummus, diesel power, wood, iron clad side open press, ironclad buildings. Located in Northwest Central Oklahoma behind Canton reservoir, irrigation possible in time. Price \$12,000, will carry one-half. Can pay for self in one year. Reason for sale, retiring. For more information, write or see Arthur Lyle, Crescent, Okla., or M. K. Lyle, Glencoe, Okla.

FOR SALE—4-80 all-steel Hardwicke-Etter gin. Extractors with 4-cylinder after cleaners, down-packing press, conveyor distributor, two 5-cylinder cleaners, one bur machine, separator, 24-shelf drier, Moss lint cleaner, electric power with all necessary drives, connections and fittings to make a complete gin. Price \$41,500.—W. H. Ritchey, Phone JU 3-2278, Bonham, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 saw double moting Lummus gin stands, one Lummus press pump, one all-steel 1940 model up-packing righthand Continental press with bypass, ram and long stroke EJ tramper.—R. W. Kinell, Phones: 3372 and 3351, P. O. Box 456, Earth, Texas.

FOR SALE—1-14" steel Murray bur machine, 1-14" Hardwicke-Etter steel bur machine, 1-10" steel Wichita bur machine, 2-10" Continental steel bur machines, 1-50" 5-cylinder incline cleaner, 1-50" Hardwicke-Etter separator, 4-50 Big Standard Mitchells, V-belt, one Fairbanks double box seed scales, one Murray PX press.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—Complete gin in Georgetown to be moved. 4-90 late type Murrays, Super Mitchells with hot air, Mitchell conveyor distributor, side discharge condenser, blow-in, incline and horizontal cleaners, 2 bur machines, 6 fans, 7 electric motors, Murray tower, large Mitchell burner, line shafts, piping, droppers, wooden press. About half of the machinery was put in new in the past 6 years. Will sell all or any part. No building. Contact W. E. Brady, Georgetown, Texas.

FOR SALE—Murray steel gin building, 120' x 24', plus wagon shed and press porch.—Paul Downs, Caraway, Arkansas.

FOR SALE—One Superblast Standard 40" suction fan made by Boardman Co., Oklahoma City, including one G-E 10 h.p., 3PH, 220-240 speed 1450-1740 motor with starter condition perfect.—Padre Island Co., Inc., Box 5364, 2924 Morris, Corpus Christi, Texas.

GINNERS—For any of your machinery or supply needs, from individual items to complete plants, or when you have machinery for sale or trade, contact us. Visit us at Booth No. 109 at the Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention in Dallas.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Telephone: Day 2-8141, Night: 3-7929, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—Cotton gin and corn sheller in good condition. Contact Steve S. Michalec, Jr., Community Gin, Shiner, Texas.

FREE! FREE! FREE! to ginners—Gift and opportunity for free gin saws at Booth 81, Texas Cotton Ginners' Convention.—Southern Saw & Brush Works, Inc.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED—All-steel late model used gin machinery, a whole gin or any parts. Cleaners, condensers, presses, gin stands, bur machines, droppers, packers, conveyor distributors, V-belt Mitchell machines. Please write giving model, and price on above.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

WANTED—Hardwicke-Etter long or short stroke tramper.—Howard & Jones, Moody, Texas.

WANTED—Complete cotton gin plants and used gin machinery.—Sam Clements Company, Inc., West Memphis, Arkansas.

WANTED—One long stroke tramper and pump. Get in touch with Bob Herron at the Southland Hotel during Ginners' convention or call Bob Herron, Mgr., Heckville Gin, Phone 3521, Rt. 1, Idalou, Texas.

WANTED—One Gullett 4-drum cleaner, blow thru type, in good condition.—Box RX, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Used 125 h.p., 900 rpm, 2200 volt electric motor.—Farmers Co-op Assn., Eldorado, Oklahoma.

WANTED—Four D section 10 groove sheaves, 18" to 24" diameter, 3-3/16" bore. Four Continental bearing stands, 2-5/16". Write T. B. Gilbert & Co., Inc., Phone 2063, Wisner, La.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all types of late model gin machinery, no junk.—Bill Smith, Phones: OR 4-9626 and OR 4-7847, P. O. Box 604, Abilene, Texas.

Personnel Ads

POSITION WANTED—Married man, age 30, with 7 years experience as general manager of group of gins. Experienced in personnel management and cotton buying. Capable of supervising machinery installation and repair. College graduate with engineering degree. Texas or western state preferred.—Box WF, The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

POSITION WANTED—Day or Night Superintendent. Several years experience. Has just completed two complete oil mill installations in Mexico. Also experience on fertilizer plants, gins, screw presses and expellers. A-1 reference.—Box RJ, c/o The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas, Texas.

WANTED—Two sober experienced cotton gin machinery sales engineers for foreign service, with knowledge of Spanish preferred. Must be free and willing to travel now. Write Export Manager, Box 7763, Dallas 26, Texas.

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FOR THE LARGEST STOCK of good, clean used gas or diesel engines in Texas, always see Stewart & Stevenson Services first. Contact your nearest branch.

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SEE US for good used re-built engines, MM parts, belt lace, and Seal-Skin belt dressing.—Fort Worth Machinery Company, (Rear) 913 East Berry Street, Fort Worth, Texas.

FOR SALE—One L3000 Le Roi engine with butane gas equipment, including V-belt drive. Engine has been operated five seasons. Priced to sell.—B. D. Wakeland, Mgr., Avalon Coop Gin Co., Avalon, Texas.

FOR SALE—100 h.p. motor slip ring, 900 rpm, 220, 440, or 2200 volts, 150 h.p. squirrel cage, 3450 rpm, ball bearing, 2200 volt, water pump motor.—Durant Armature Works, 111 South Second Avenue, Telephone 861, Durant, Oklahoma.

MOTORS FOR SALE—1-100 h.p.; 1-50 h.p.; 3-25 h.p. Unloading equipment for cotton house; three cyclone, one 40" fan.—Saffold Electric Gin, Box 1076, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—One practically new Calkins slurry seed treater. Price, \$500. One good as new seed germinator. Price, \$75. Two Clipper cleaners. Price, \$150 each.—Luna Cotton Co-op, Box 429, Phone 116, Deming, New Mexico.

IF YOU NEED steel split pulleys we have what you want in new and used pulleys. Used, at half the price of new, including bushings, guaranteed. We can ship these anywhere.—Spencer's Cotton Gin Sales & Service, 5 miles north Highway 81, Georgetown, Texas.

Ginners To Meet At Vicksburg

Louisiana-Mississippi Cotton Ginners' Association will meet April 8-9 at Hotel Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss. Officers will be elected and other business transacted. Tours, a luncheon and entertainment on the Showboat Sprague are planned.

Long Staple Cotton Stockpiling Ends

SUPIMA GROWERS have won a long, hard fight. The government will quit stockpiling extra long staple cotton for future emergencies. It plans to dispose of its present supply of the high-grade fiber. However, this action will have to be approved by Congress. Before submitting the disposal plan to Congress, the General Services Administration, which buys and sells materials for the stockpile, will consult the Departments of Agriculture, State and Commerce.

Officials refuse to say how much of the type of cotton is presently held by the government. They say it isn't the first time Uncle Sam has decided to sell material in the stockpile, either because of deterioration or because substitutes have been found.

Cotton will be sold in such a manner as to avoid "upsetting" the domestic market with the fiber, said officials.

Cotton Festival Planned

A cotton festival will be one of the chief 1957 activities of the re-organized Huron, Calif., Chamber of Commerce, William Andrew, president, has announced.



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Lint Cleaning

(Continued from Page 25)

than the sum of either machine used alone, the proportion being dependent upon several factors including the two mentioned here.

It is also deemed advisable to remind readers that the results reported herein represent only 30 bales of cotton from a single year's growth in a single location. It is also well to remember that this gin is a well equipped, high capacity plant, and projections of these results for use in other areas or for other gins might be inaccurate.

Grade and Fiber Properties

As the harvest season progressed, lint grade naturally declined from Middling-Strict Middling for early-season spindle picking to Strict Low Middling for mid-season, and Low Middling for late season cottons.

In all cases, the bales ginned with no lint cleaning were found by the cotton classifier to be lowest in grade and also contained more foreign matter as determined by Shirley Analyzer than the other samples (Table 1 and Figure 1).

Samples cleaned with one lint cleaner, either the air type or the saw cylinder type, for all seasons of harvest, showed improvement, in some instances sufficient to raise the grade one-third or two-thirds grade.

Air type lint cleaning followed by saw cylinder lint cleaning in all cases yielded lint of lowest foreign matter content, but in only one case—the early-season harvesting—did the classifier give a higher grade than for the best grade obtained with a single lint cleaner (Figure 2).

Fibrograph measurements of length and length uniformity, and Pressley strength measurements failed to disclose differences between the test lots within each seasonal harvesting. Nor did the classification show staple length differences between treatments.

A fiber quality factor particularly worth noting is the nep count. These data show practically no effect due to

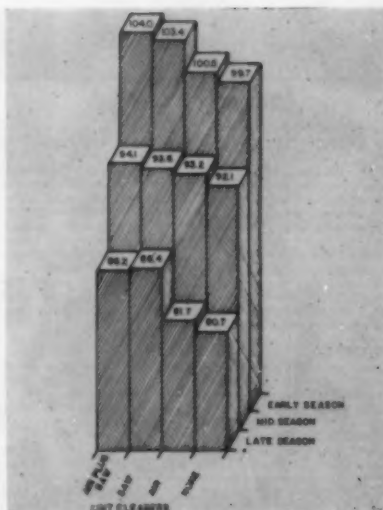


Figure 1—Effects of four lint cleaner treatments on lint grade, average of 10 replications on early-, mid- and late-season machine-picked cottons, Mississippi Delta, 1956. 104 = SM, 100 = M, 94 = SLM, 85 = LM, 76 = SGO.

the use of air type lint cleaners, either alone or in combination with the saw cylinder lint cleaner. The saw cylinder lint cleaner samples had a slightly higher nep count than did the samples with no lint cleaning or samples having been through the air type lint cleaner (Figure 3). Nep counts made from card web during spinning will be mentioned again in connection with spinning data.

Spinning Tests

Two bales of cotton from each of the early-, mid- and late-season harvestings were selected at random for spinning. Since each bale was ginned under four conditions of lint cleaning, we may combine similar ginning conditions for each

pair of samples in each harvesting group. These results are given in Table 2.

Picker and Card Waste

Picker and card waste averaged 10.50 percent for the early season lots without lint cleaning. As would be expected, the air type followed by saw cylinder lint cleaning produced lint with the lowest amount of manufacturing waste—8.48 percent. Between these two limits are the lots from the air type and saw cylinder lint cleaners separately, with 9.73 percent and 8.51 percent, respectively. The mid-season lots follow the same pattern and at about the same level as the early-season lots, the difference between no lint cleaning and air type followed by saw type being about two percentage points, or about 10 pounds per bale. Picker and card waste for the late season harvestings were from a high of 12.30 percent for the lots without cleaning, to 10.48 percent for the lots with both lint cleaners. The air type lint cleaner samples had a waste figure of 12.24 percent, and the

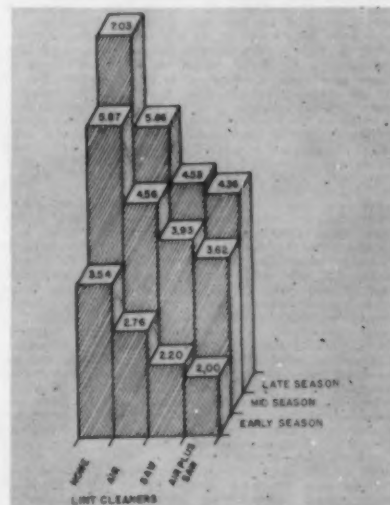


Figure 2—Effects of four lint cleaner treatments on foreign matter remaining in lint. Average of 10 replications on early-, mid- and late-season machine-picked cottons, Mississippi Delta, 1956.

Table 1.—Lint classification, staple length, foreign matter content, upper half mean length, uniformity, and strength of early-, mid- and late-season spindle-picked cottons ginned at Inverness, Miss., crop of 1956.

Method of lint cleaning	Lint grade ²		Staple length 1/32 in.	Foreign matter in lint ³ Percent	Neps ⁴ Per 100 sq. in. web	Upper half mean length		Uniformity Pressley strength ⁵	
	Index ⁶	Design.				Inches	Index	Index	
Early-season									
None	99.7	M	32	3.54	12	1.03	82	102	
Air	100.5	M	32	2.76	12	1.03	82	102	
Saw cylinder	103.4	SM	32	2.20	15	1.02	81	101	
Air plus saw cylinder	104.0	SM	32	2.00	15	1.03	81	101	
Mid-season									
None	92.1	SLM	33.5	5.87	8	1.06	82	100	
Air	93.2	SLM	33.5	4.54	9	1.06	82	100	
Saw cylinder	93.6	SLM	33.3	3.93	12	1.05	82	101	
Air plus saw cylinder	94.1	SLM	33.5	3.62	12	1.05	82	100	
Late-season									
None	80.7	LM	31.8	7.03	15	.99	77	96	
Air	81.7	LM	31.8	5.86	14	1.00	78	97	
Saw cylinder	86.4	LM	32.1	4.53	16	.99	78	97	
Air plus saw cylinder	86.2	LM	32	4.36	17	.99	77	98	

¹ Ten bales sampled during each harvesting season. All four lint cleaning treatments applied to each bale.

² Average of four samples per test condition per bale.

³ As determined by Shirley Analyzer.

⁴ Web prepared on accessory to the Mechanical Fiber Blender.

⁵ 1/4-inch gauge.

⁶ 78 = SGO; 85 = LM; 94 = SLM; 100 = M; 104 = HM.

saw cylinder lint cleaned lots lost 10.58 percent through the picker and card.

Spinning End Breakage

All lots spun from all harvestings had an ends down description of Low regardless of lint cleaner treatment.

Yarn Strength and Average Break Factor

Yarn strength values for the yarns spun varied only slightly and followed no regular pattern with regard to treatment. The two replications of late season cotton spun yarns slightly weaker than those of the early- and mid-season lots. Previous series lint cleaner tests and this year's tests contain no other yarn strength data to suggest decreases in yarn strength within lint cleaner treatments.

Yarn Appearance

Rank of carded yarn appearance grades vary within each harvesting

group with lint cleaning treatments; neither is the rank variance consistent between 22s and 50s yarn. Inspection of the average yarn appearance index for each time of harvesting indicates little difference between the air type and saw cylinder lint cleaners used separately. The two lint cleaners used in combination have a trend toward producing yarns of lower appearance than either lint cleaner separately (Figure 4). The highest average yarn index in all periods of harvesting is found from the lots ginned with no lint cleaning.

Neps in Card Web

In both early- and mid-season harvesting groups, the air type lint cleaner appears to be a neutral machine so far as nep creation is concerned (Figure 5). This conclusion is substantiated by the raw stock nep counts based on the 10-bale replications for each harvesting period.

The anomalous values of 33 and 38 that appear in the late-season harvested lots are from two bales only and must not be taken as condemnatory for

Table 2.—Picker and card waste, ends down, neps in card web, yarn strength, and yarn appearance of early-, mid- and late-season spindle-picked cottons ginned at Inverness, Miss., crop of 1956¹.

Method of lint cleaning	Picker and card waste	Ends down	Neps in card web	Yarn strength		Average break factor	Yarn appearance		
				22s	50s		22s	50s	22s & 50s
	Percent	Descrip- tion	Per 100 sq. in.	Pounds	P.cnds	Index	Index	Index	Index
Early-season									
None	10.50	Low	15	122.8	42.0	2399	105	100	102.5
Air	9.73	Low	16	123.2	42.2	2409	100	95	97.5
Saw cylinder	8.51	Low	18	120.8	41.8	2372	100	95	97.5
Air plus saw cylinder	8.48	Low	20	122.6	41.8	2393	100	90	95.0
Mid-season									
None	10.16	Low	16	121.4	42.2	2392	105	95	100
Air	9.14	Low	16	121.4	42.1	2388	100	90	95
Saw cylinder	8.53	Low	20	121.1	42.0	2383	105	90	97.5
Air plus saw cylinder	8.01	Low	20	122.0	42.2	2399	100	95	97.5
Late-season									
None	12.30	Low	19	110.1	37.8	2156	100	90	95
Air	12.24	Low	33	104.6	35.0	2026	95	85	90
Saw cylinder	10.58	Low	22	106.6	35.7	2064	90	85	87.5
Air plus saw cylinder	10.48	Low	38	104.8	34.9	2026	90	80	85

¹ Averaged results from two bales of cotton from each harvesting. All four lint cleaning treatments applied to each bale.

of possibility that cottons making up these bales contained sizeable within-bale variations due to growth and field conditions. (3) Sampling of the air type lint cleaner and saw cylinder lint cleaner were carried out simultaneously and were, therefore, from the same portion of the seed cotton loads.

Nep count variations between lots receiving no lint cleaning and lots passing through the saw cylinder lint cleaner are within the range usually found for these treatments.

Summary

Limited scale field survey tests in 1956, at a Mississippi Delta gin employing unit air type lint cleaners followed by a battery type saw cylinder lint cleaner, showed the following:

(1) The two lint cleaners in combination, on the average produced higher lint grades than did either lint cleaner alone. Whether a bale of cotton will move from a lower to a higher grade as a result of such treatment will depend on the position of the grade box into which the no-lint-cleaning sample will fall.

(2) Fiber properties appear unaffected by the air type saw cylinder lint cleaning combination when compared to saw cylinder lint cleaning alone.

(3) Spinning test results show no differences between the combination air-saw cylinder lint cleaning and a single stage of saw cylinder lint cleaning, with the exception of lower picker and card waste for the combination.

(4) The collection and weighing of waste at the gin from the lint cleaners in combination was not feasible. Whether series lint cleaning in any form is a paying proposition cannot be determined without taking this factor into account. It is obvious that unless a bale is sold so as to receive benefit of "Plus" grade values, the producer must receive less for his bale since more material has been removed from it.

Figure 5—Effects of four lint cleaner treatments on neps per 100 square inches of card web. Average of two replications on early-, mid- and late-season spindle-picked cottons, Mississippi Delta, 1956.

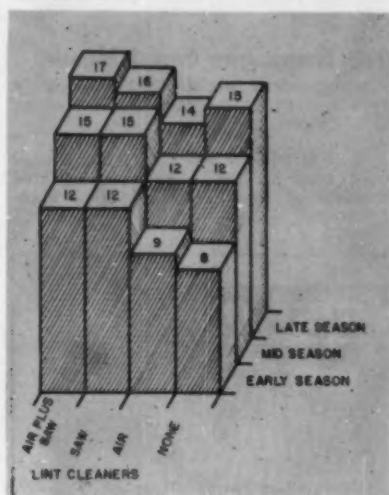
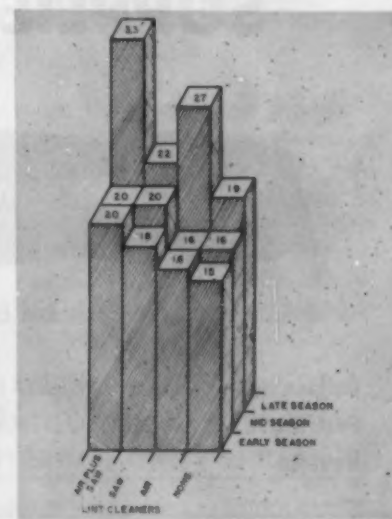
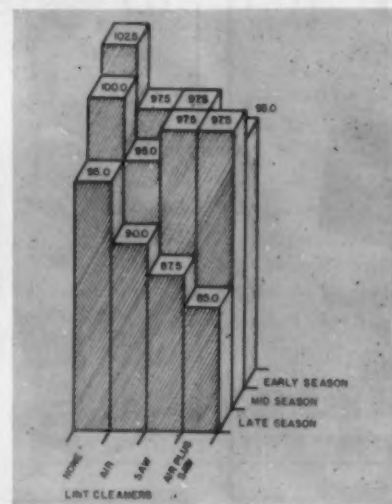


Figure 3—Effects of four lint cleaner treatments on neps per 100 square inches of web prepared on accessory to the mechanical fiber blender. Average of 10 replications on early-, mid- and late-season machine-picked cottons, Mississippi Delta, 1956.

the following reasons: (1) Test lots for spinning were from only two pre-selected bales from each harvesting, since the manner in which the survey was conducted and the size of the project precluded spinning four conditions of lint cleaner treatment from each of the 30 bales sampled. (2) Some of the late-season bales were harvested as "scrapping" and it is well within the realm

Figure 4—Effects of four lint cleaner treatments on average yarn appearance index of 22s and 50s yarn. Average of two replications on early-, mid- and late-season spindle-picked cottons, Mississippi Delta, 1956. 110 = B, 100 = C+, 90 = C, 80 = D+.



Spain's Cotton Production Sets 1956-57 Record

Cotton production in Spain in 1956-57 may slightly exceed the earlier estimate of 200,000 bales, says USDA. This estimate represents a 33 percent increase over the 1955-56 crop of 150 bales and sets a new record.

Prior to 1950, cotton production in Spain averaged between 10,000 and 20,000 bales annually, with very low yields from a comparatively large acreage of between 50,000 and 100,000 acres.

Improved cultivation practices and increasing irrigation facilities are mainly responsible for recent higher yields.

About 90 percent of Spain's cotton acreage is in Upland cotton, about half of which is under irrigation. The remaining 10 percent produces Egyptian-type extra long staple (mostly Giza 7). This also is under irrigation.

Production of extra long staple in 1956-57 is approximately 14,000 bales.

Competition Analyzed

"Cotton, Rayon, Synthetic Fibers—Competition in Western Europe," is the title of USDA's new Foreign Agriculture Report No. 95. Author Frank D. Barlow, Jr., formerly with the National Cotton Council.

Buckeye Sells Mill

Buckeye Cellulose Corp. has sold its Greenwood, Miss., mill to Yazoo Valley Oil Mill, Inc. Charles S. Whittington of Greenwood heads the purchasing firm.



When Louisiana Crushers Met

SOME LEADERS who attended the recent Baton Rouge meeting of Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association with Louisiana State University officials are shown here. Left to right are: Garlon A. Harper, Dallas, assistant director, National Cottonseed Products Association Educational Service; Roy Blaine, Shreveport, president, Louisiana Cottonseed Crushers' Association; Dr. J. N. Efferson, director, Louisiana Experiment Station; Dalton E. Gandy, field representative, National Cottonseed Products Association; and J. D. Fleming, executive vice-president, NCPA.

Ireland Buys Cake, Meal From U.S., Argentina

Ireland's imports of cake and meal in 1956 totaled 36,730 short tons, says USDA. One-third was linseed cake and meal; roughly one-fourth, cottonseed; and the remainder, peanut and soybean cake and meal.

Imports from the U.S. accounting for 45 percent of the total, consisted largely of cottonseed and soybean cake and meal. Linseed cake and meal were

the principal imports from Argentina. They represented over one-fourth of the total.

Fire Damages Seed House

Damage was about \$50,000 recently from a seed house fire at Save Way Mill, Chickasha, Okla.

■ FRED E. BROWN, United Bags, Inc., St. Louis, has been elected president of the Independent Bag Manufacturers' Association.

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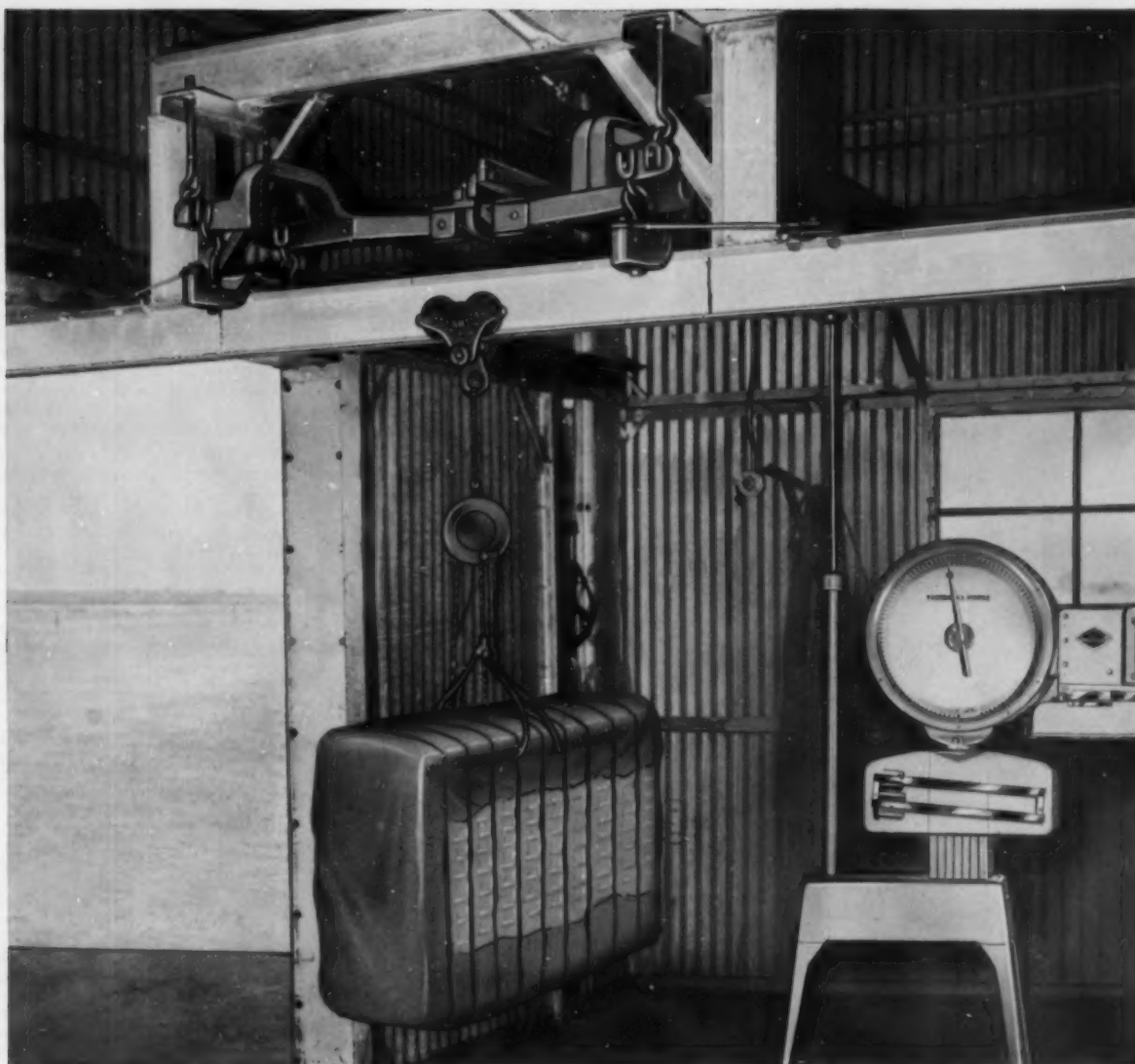
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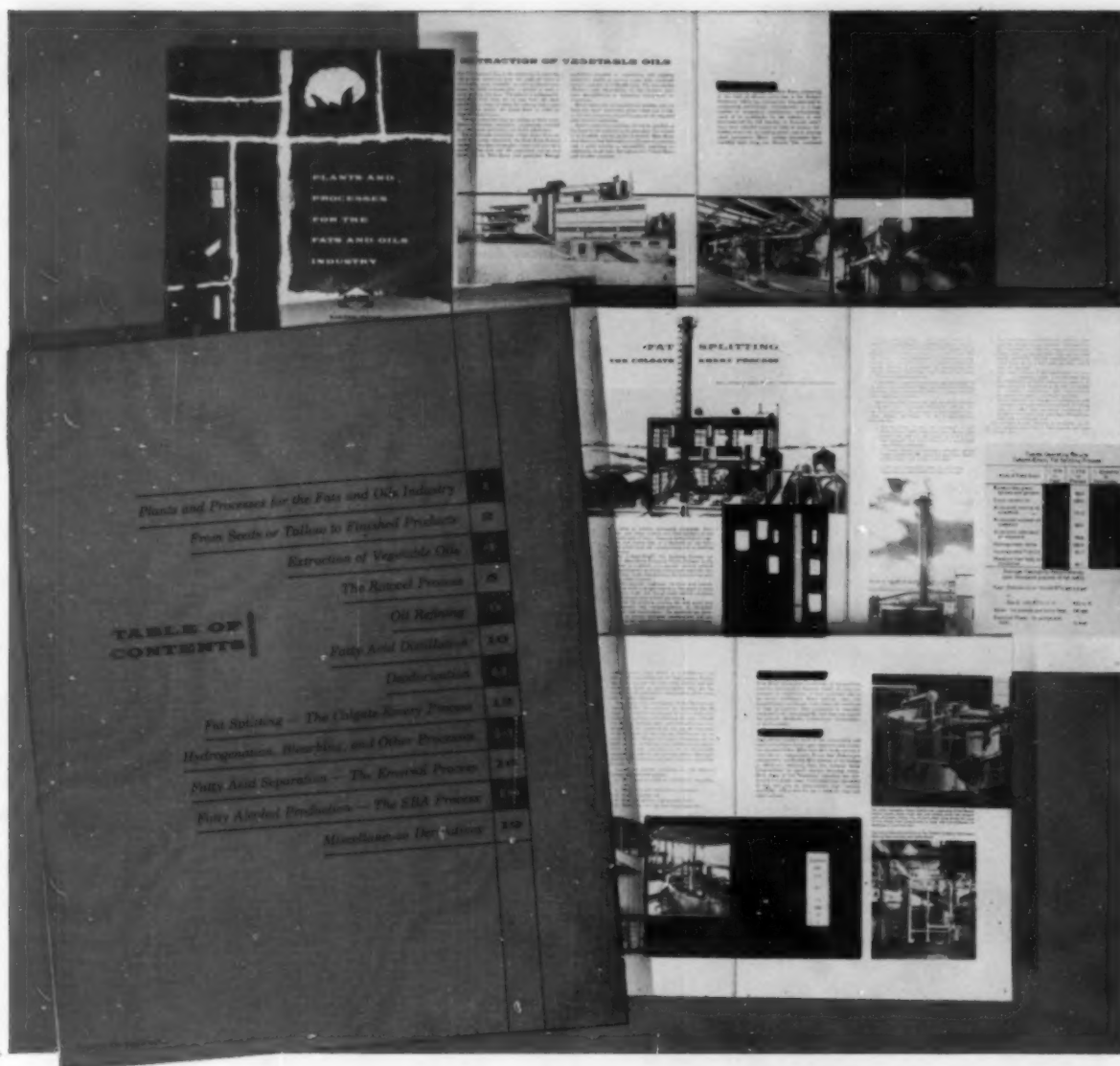
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Cotton's Outlook

(Continued from Page 12)

sideration when the 1958-59 cotton program is being planned . . . and, say many cotton officials, will be put into operation.

Q. Is Public Law 480 viewed as a long-term program?

A. That's difficult to answer, particularly since that very question is up before Congress right now. It's worth noting, however, that there is understood to be opposition to the program within the Administration . . . mostly on an economy basis. Benson favors the law, but on a temporary emergency basis. Congress and many farm organization leaders are more enthusiastic. Best guess is this: PL 480 will be continued for at least the next few years, but on no larger a scale than at present.

Q. Is there any justification for fears that our competitive-bid program would be regarded as dumping, and would endanger our foreign relations?

A. No one, of course, wants more competition. And foreign cotton producers are no exception. When the program was first introduced, considerable criticism appeared in the foreign press. Since that time, however, the market has been stabilized and foreign exporters have been able to sell all of their cotton . . . often at a price above the U.S. level. "Recently," comments one USDA official, "we haven't had a single complaint." In the long run, our program should be to the benefit of all nations.

Q. How's that?

A. First, by providing rayon and other synthetic fibers with increased competition. Competitive prices will give cotton a bigger share of the growing world market for textiles and textile products.

It's worth noting that plans for construction of rayon staple fiber plants have come to a virtual standstill since the U.S. program was established. And the rate of increase in foreign production of rayon staple and filament has been considerably slowed down. Economists say a lower cotton price is one big reason.

In addition, foreign nations now recognize that the U.S. program is having a stabilizing effect. Resulting confidence in the market has stimulated recent expansion of mill capacity.

Q. What's the export outlook for after this year?

A. Generally good. Exports in 1957-1958 will probably be a little lower than this year, however. But this has been an unusual year. For one thing, there are indications that foreign inventories will have been increased by 1,500,000 bales by the year's-end. This won't be as large a factor in the 1957-58 market. For another, the Suez flare-up caused a temporary boost in exports.

Q. Isn't it true that the world market for cotton is expanding?

A. Yes, it certainly is . . . by roughly one million bales a year. And the increase during the current season may be slightly greater. Cotton experts aren't agreed on just how much greater.

Q. What's responsible for the growth of the cotton market?

A. No one factor alone. Obviously, the

increase in population is one big influence. This probably accounts for an increase of about 400,000 bales annually. In addition, there are substantial gains in per capita consumption. And, as we've mentioned, cotton is making inroads on rayon use throughout much of the world. Intensive sales campaigns have had an important role in the market growth, too.

Q. But isn't foreign production increasing right along with increases in demand?

A. It's difficult to generalize. Some countries are expanding and some are cutting back. For the foreign Free World as a whole, however, production has leveled off. Many foreign govern-

ments are taking a closer look at the risks involved in expansion of cotton production. And, as a result, some have decided to give less emphasis to cotton, more emphasis to food crops or to industrial production. Thus, there's reason to believe that future foreign production will be at about the present level.

Q. This would give the U.S. a bigger share of an expanding market, wouldn't it?

A. Yes, if our assumptions about market growth and foreign production are correct. Cotton growers take heart at the prospect of selling in a continually expanding market.

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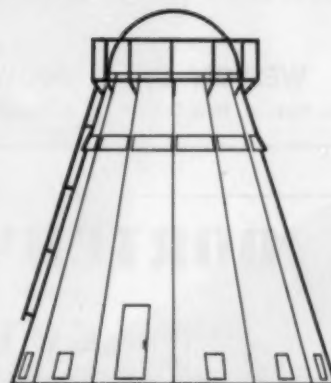
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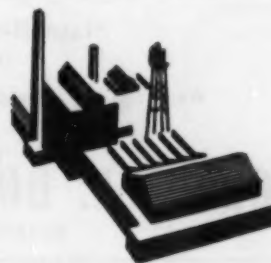
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.....
A mild little man returned from his wife's funeral on a very windy and stormy day. He had just reached home when a tile was blown from the roof and hit him on the head. "Wow!" he muttered as he hurried inside the house, "she's in Heaven already."

.....
In hiring an entertainer, a Soviet radio executive said, "Boris, you're a wonderful comedian. We're giving you a lifetime contract."

"That's most kind of you," Boris replied, "but what if I turn sour?"

"In that case," retorted the announcer, "we'll honor the contract but shorten your life."

.....
Women do the strangest things

When it comes to clothes,
They'll buy a slip for twenty bucks
Then worry if it shows.

.....
A teacher, recently engaged to take over a backwoods school, greeted her first few pupils at the schoolroom door with surprise.

"Goodness, children," she said, "you might at least wipe the mud off your shoes before you come to class!"

The children looked at her blankly. "What shoes?" they asked.

.....
"Tommy," said his Uncle John, "do you have a girl?"

"Gosh, no," shouted the 10-year-old and ran off to the baseball game. The little girl next door smiled wisely at Uncle John and said, "They're always the last ones to know."

.....
Hortense was fuming as she burst into her neighbor's house one morning and stormed indignantly, "I'm so mad at Horace I don't know what to do!"

"Why?" ask her friend.

"Last night I dreamed that some blond hussy was flirting with him, and he was purring like a kitten."

"Now, Hortense," the neighbor consoled, "it was only a dream."

"Well," Hortense exploded, "if he acts like that in my dreams, what in the world do you suppose he does in his?"

.....
A Mexican who entered the U.S. wanted to learn the language before he ventured about, so he got a job in the kitchen of a restaurant working there every day and sleeping nights in a room above. By careful listening to the talk around him he finally achieved a working knowledge of the language, so he quit and sallied forth. He'd been working for two years in a Greek restaurant.

.....
A football fan was loudly doing his best to cheer his favorite team on to victory, when suddenly he became silent. He leaned toward his neighbor in the grandstand and whispered, "I seem to have lost my voice."

"You'll find it in my left ear, buddy," the neighbor replied sharply.

.....
Aboard a freighter, Stoker first-class Jones was taking an examination for promotion. "What steps should be taken in case of a leaky tube in the boiler" asked the chief engineer. Jones pondered briefly.

"The boiler room ladder, sir," he answered, "two at a time."

• Cotton, Cottonseed Research Asked

A RESEARCH PROGRAM aimed at strengthening the competitive position of cotton was called for by USDA's Cotton and Cottonseed Research and Marketing Advisory Committee at its meeting in Washington, March 11-13.

The committee is composed of persons outside USDA selected to review the Department's research program on cotton and cottonseed and to advise the Secretary of Agriculture on research needs in this field.

High-priority needs listed were:

- **Utilization and Consumer Use**—Initiate studies on the effects of weather exposure on cotton fiber. Begin studies to determine the causes of light-dyeing spots in cotton goods. Initiate research to learn the effects of short cotton fibers on product quality and processing efficiency. Start studies on the development of cotton with reduced water absorbency. Initiate research to develop an instrument for fast estimation of the length distribution of cotton fibers. Expand studies to develop improved methods for determining fabric serviceability.

- **Utilization Research** — Expand basic research on cottonseed oil color, as a guide to producing oil and meal of higher quality. Increase studies on the effect of heat and other conditions of processing on cottonseed protein. Expand studies to determine the influence of cooking methods on the quality of cottonseed oil and meal. Develop a practical method of measuring coloring substances in cottonseed oil.

- **Marketing Research**—Initiate a study to find a more effective way of pricing cotton on the basis of such properties as fineness, strength, and maturity, as well as on grade and staple length. Begin a survey on fiber preferences in a selected industrial textile market. Expand work on the automatic sampling of cotton bales.

- **Marketing Research**—Initiate research to find a fast, simple, and cheap method of determining protein content of cottonseed. Undertake a study of the impact of government programs on the cottonseed and soybean industries.

Committee members at the meeting were: Harry S. Baker, (vice-chairman), president, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno; Harry B. Caldwell (chairman), master, North Carolina State Grange, Greensboro; George C. Cortright, George Cortright Co., Rolling Fork, Miss.; Roy Davis, manager, Plains Cooperative Gins, Inc., Lubbock; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; Otto Goedecke, president, Otto Goedecke, Inc., Hallettsville, Texas; T. H. Gregory, National Cottonseed Products Association, Memphis; J. D. Hays, Hays Land Farms, Huntsville, Ala.; J. Russell Kennedy, general manager, Calcot, Inc., Bakersfield; Mitchell F. Landers, executive vice-president, SuPima Association of America, El Paso; Aubrey L. Lockett, president, Lockett Seed Co., Vernon, Texas; W. Gordon McCabe, Jr., vice-president; J. P. Stevens & Co., Inc., Greenville, S.C.; Dr. C. C. Murray, dean, college of agriculture, University of Georgia, Athens; John H. Todd, executive vice-president, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, Memphis.

Judges Are Named for Fatty Acid Award

Judges for the 1957 Fatty Acid Award competition are announced by C. W. Hoerr, Armour and Co., Chicago. They are: J. B. Brown, Ohio State University, Columbus; B. M. Craig, Prairie Regional Laboratory, National Research Council of Canada; and C. F. Raschke, Conway Oil Co., Denson, Texas.

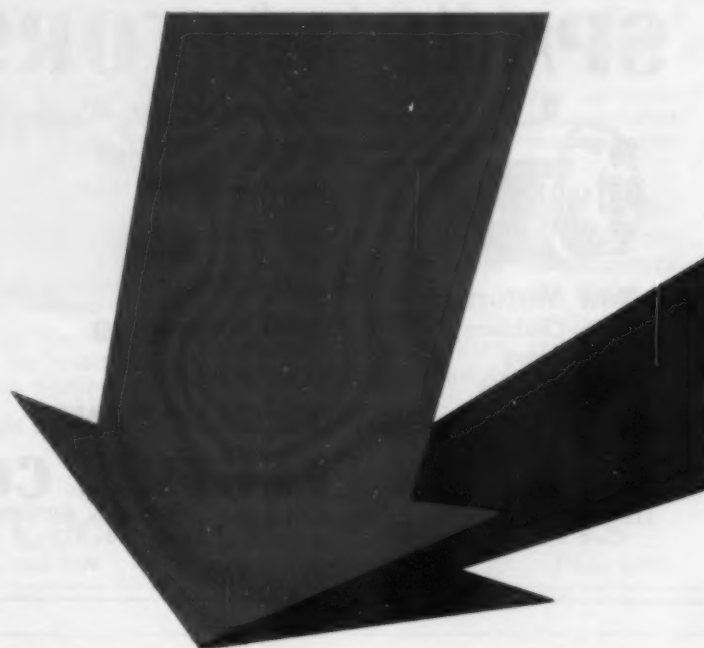
Announcement of the winner will be made during the fall meeting of the American Oil Chemists' Society in Cincinnati, Sept. 30- Oct. 2.

A \$500 award and a certificate is offered by the Fatty Acid Producers'

Council, a division of the Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, Inc. It recognizes and encourages research leading to new or improved products based on fatty acid chemistry.

The award is given for work done in an educational institution in the U.S. and Canada while the individual is a candidate for a degree or on the staff of an educational institution within one year after receipt of such a degree. Submission of a paper or thesis may take place within one year after the author is graduated.

Entry forms may be obtained from the American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1. Deadline for the entries is July 15.



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CALENDAR							
Conventions		Meetings		Events			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	

• March 22-23 — Carolinas Cotton Warehouse Association meeting. Ft. Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• March 25 — Alabama Bonded Warehousemen's Association meeting. Whitley Hotel, Montgomery. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• March 25-26 — Valley Oilseed Processors' Association annual meeting. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. C. E. Garner, 1024 Exchange Building, Memphis, secretary.

• April 1-3 — Texas Cotton Ginners' Association convention, State Fair of Texas grounds, Dallas. Ed H. Bush, executive vice-president, 3724 Race Street, Dallas. For information regarding exhibit space, write R. Haughton, president, Gin Machinery & Supply Association, P. O. Box 7985, Dallas 26.

• April 4-6 — American Cotton Manufacturers' Institute annual convention. Palm Beach, Fla. For information, write ACMI headquarters, 1501 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte 2, N.C.

• April 8-9 — Midsouth Cotton Gin Operators' School at and near Memphis. For information, write gin machinery manufacturers (Continental, Hardwicke-Etter, Murray, Mitchell or Lummus); Extension Services in Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri or Tennessee; ginners' associations of Arkansas-Missouri or Tennessee, or Louisiana or Mississippi Delta Council.

• April 11 — Georgia Warehouse and Compress Association meeting. Atlanta Biltmore Hotel, Atlanta. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• April 15 — Mississippi Valley Interior Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association meeting. King Cotton Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, 1085 Shrine Bldg., Memphis 3.

• April 25-27 — American Cotton Shippers' annual meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans.

• April 29-May 1 — American Oil Chemists' Society spring meeting. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• May 2-3 — National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association annual convention. Roosevelt Hotel, New Orleans. John H. Todd, 1085 Shrine Building, Memphis, executive vice-president.

• May 8-10 — Oil Mill Operators' Short Course. Texas A&M College, College Station. Sponsored by Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association and International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association. For information, write Dr. J. D. Lindsay, Texas A&M College.

• May 14-15 — Oklahoma Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention.

Western Hills Lodge, Sequoyah State Park, Wagoner, Okla. Edgar L. McVicker, 1004 Cravens Building, Oklahoma City, secretary-treasurer.

• May 20-21—National Cottonseed Products Association annual convention. Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C. John F. Moloney, 19 South Cleveland Street, Memphis, secretary-treasurer.

• June 3-4—Alabama-Florida Cottonseed Products Association and the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Edgewater Gulf Hotel, Edgewater Park, Miss. For information, write C. M. Scales, 322 Professional Center, Montgomery 4, executive secretary, Alabama-Florida Association; J. E. Moses, 318 Grand Theatre Bldg., Atlanta, secretary of Georgia Association.

• June 5-6 — Tri-States Oil Mill Superintendents' Association annual convention. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. Roy Castillow, 20 Lenon Drive, Little Rock, Ark., secretary.

• June 9-11 — Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. St. Anthony Hotel, San Antonio. Jack Whetstone, 624 Wilson Building, Dallas, secretary-treasurer.

• June 12-14 — Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association annual convention. Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss. For information, write Gordon W. Marks, P. O. Box 1757, Jackson 5.

• June 16-18 — South Carolina Cotton Seed Crushers' Association and North Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association joint convention. Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston. For information, write Mrs. M. U. Hogue, secretary-treasurer, North Carolina Association, 612 Lawyers Bldg., Raleigh; Mrs. Durrett L. Williams, secretary-treasurer, South Carolina Association, 609 Palmetto Bldg., Columbia.

• June 16-19—International Oil Mill Superintendents' Association convention. Hilton Hotel, E. Paso. For information, write H. E. Wilson, secretary-treasurer, P. O. Box 1180, Wharton, Texas.

• June 19-21 — Southwestern Peanut Shellers' Association annual convention. Menger Hotel, San Antonio, Texas. For information, write John Haskins, Durant Peanut Co., Durant, Okla., secretary-treasurer.

• June 20-21—New Mexico Cotton Ginner's Association annual convention. Navajo Lodge, Ruidoso. Carl Meriwether, Western Cottonoil Co., Las Cruces, secretary-treasurer.

• Aug. 26-29 — National Soybean Processors' Association and American Soybean Association joint convention. Hotel Leamington, Minneapolis. H. G. Houghtlin, president, National Soybean Processors' Association, 3818 Board of Trade Building, Chicago 4; Geo. M. Strayer, executive vice-president, American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

• Sept. 30 - Oct. 2 — American Oil Chemists' Society fall meeting. Cincinnati. For information, write American Oil Chemists' Society, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago.

• Oct 2-4 — Beltwide Mechanization Conference, Shreveport, La. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

• Dec. 12-13 — Beltwide Cotton Production Conference. Peabody Hotel, Memphis. For information, write National Cotton Council, P. O. Box 9905, Memphis.

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New Bulletin

FIBER AND PROCESSING VARIETY TESTS PUBLISHED BY USDA

Results of tests on fiber properties and performance in processing of the principal varieties of cotton produced commercially by cotton improvement groups for the 1956 crop are summarized in Bulletin No. 170. It is published by ARS, USDA, Washington.

Test data are included that were published in monthly reports from August, 1956, through January, 1957.

Cottons for which test results are reported are grouped according to processing procedures employed in making

the spinning tests. This enables comparisons to be made of the performance in processing of the principal varieties of cotton as produced in the various areas throughout the Cotton Belt.

\$68,597,805 Cotton Crop For California County

Cotton brought \$68,597,805 in Kern County last year. This revenue, from 417,948 bales on 180,046 acres, made cotton the California county's most valuable crop. Total crop value of \$233,263,728 in the county was second only to the 1951 total, Commissioner Seldon Morley reports.

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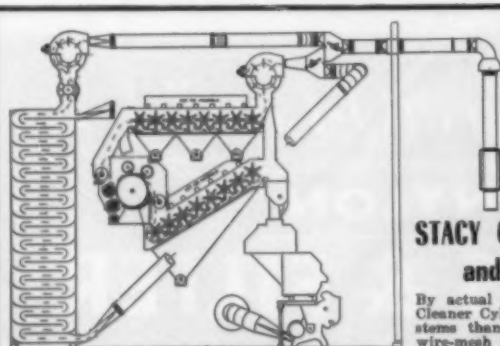
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Note the hot air on the cleaners is blown through the cotton by a series of nozzles (similar to the air blast nozzles on a gin stand), forcing the dirt, leaf trash and stems through the screens. Cleaners made in any number of cylinders to meet local conditions.

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By actual laboratory test Stacy Spider Arm Cleaner Cylinders expel more motes, trash and stems than any other type of cleaner using wire-mesh screen.

During the past year many Stacy Cleaners have been equipped with Grid Bars instead of screens with amazing results. In examining the trash we found full cotton leaves, and practically all of the stems, sticks and trash were removed, most of which could not possibly have passed through a wire-mesh screen.

These Grid Bars are available for all Stacy Cleaners now in the field. The more leaf trash left in the cotton entering the gin stands, the greater the loss of lint at the lint cleaners, as the cotton fibres adhere to each particle of trash and is thrown off.

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Closed view of our eight cylinder cleaner and drier.

Costumes Complicate Search for Bomb

Search for a bomb on a Fresno-bound airliner was complicated by eight suitcases belonging to Maid of Cotton Helen Landon. But it could have been worse. She usually carries 22 pieces of luggage containing the cotton garments which she models.

Maid Helen was on a plane headed for Fresno when some crank phoned that there was a bomb hidden on it. That was why her luggage was searched—and why she was grateful for the reduced amount of luggage on this particular trip. The Maid wasn't scared, she reports; she's getting accustomed to bomb scares, as she was in New York when all of the excitement developed over the "mad bomber" there.

Agricultural Engineer To Work for Council

The National Cotton Council's production and marketing division has a new agricultural engineer, J. K. Jones. He will work primarily with farm equipment companies and public research agencies in efforts to develop new or better machines for use in producing or harvesting cotton.

Donald C. Priddy, a recent graduate of Texas A&M College, will work as an economic statistician for the Council.

Bulletins for Ginners

Two timely bulletins for ginners—Control of Cotton Gin Wastes, and Suggested Standards for Housing Mexican National Workers—have been distributed by Texas Cotton Ginners' Association.

Blight-Resistant Cotton

Austin, an open-boll, blight-resistant cotton, will be available for growers to plant next year, Texas Experiment Station reports. It is recommended for areas growing one inch staple. Foundation seed may be obtained for certified seed production from the Station.

New Book

1957 SOYBEAN BLUE BOOK PUBLISHED

The American Soybean Association has published its Soybean Blue Book for 1957. The price of the book is \$3. This includes membership in the Association and subscription to the Soybean Digest. Additional copies are \$1. to members only.

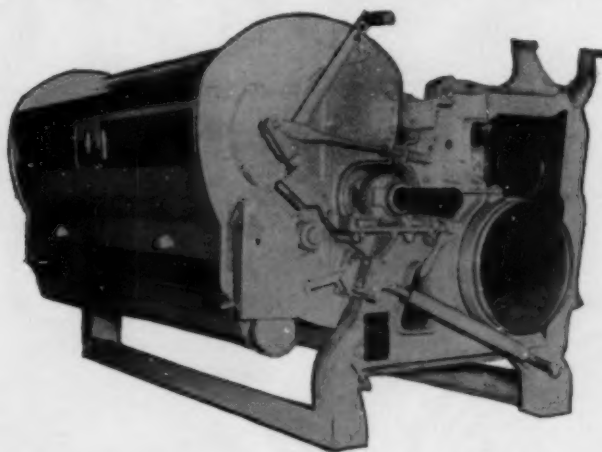
Associate membership is open to business organizations, corporations, partnerships and other agencies interested in the welfare of the soybean industry at a cost of \$10 a year.

The Soybean Blue Book is the annual directory of the industry. It may be obtained from the American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

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GULLETT LINT CLEANING GINS clean lint while you GIN, because the stream of lint at the point this Cleaning System is applied is very thin, and lint tends to extend away from the gin saws. The fringe of this lint strikes GRID BARS and loosens pin trash, leaves and motes which are readily sucked up by air, drawn in over GRID BAR by suction fan, thus removing leaves and trash, also keeping the GRID BAR clean. This Suction Nozzle is very similar to the Air Blast Nozzle that removes ginned lint from the saws and has ample capacity for removing trash, leaves and motes, making a very effective Lint Cleaner within the gin.

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This invitation also includes a visit to our Demonstration Plant to view the newest developments in cotton ginning machinery, particularly in Lint Cleaning advancements; after the demonstration, have lunch in our Dining Room.

For evening relaxation, join us in the "Presidential Suite" at the Baker Hotel.

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